W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

This Space
Belongs to
Jones, The Druggist,
36 Gov't St.
Always open.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1893. No. 232

Don't

Be caught in the rain without an Umbrella when you can buy one from us

For 25 Cents

Correct thing for School Children. Only 10 doz. Call early if you want one.

Gilmore & McCandless,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.

.....Have you tried a box of.....

HARRY SALMON'S Siestas REDUCED TO 25 FOR 50c.

They are made of the finest Havana Tobacco and all who try them COME AGAIN. Salmon Block, cor. Yates and Government St.

Just Received at
THE WESTSIDE

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS,
In Sterling Silver and Plain Mounts.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
A very fine assortment in Plain and Fancy Serges and Fancy Costume Pieces.

MANTLES, JACKETS AND CAPES.
In this department we have exceeded all previous years in regard to Quality, Style and Finish.

THIS WEEK we are showing in our window a special line of 100 dozen Ladies' and Misses' Wool Vests at from 50c. to 70c. each. These are a genuine Bargain.

Sept. 29th, 1893. J. Hutcheson & Co.

BEAR IN MIND
That we supply THE TRADE with the Celebrated Woonsocket Brand
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
SEND ORDERS DIRECT LENZ & LEISER

W. H. PERRY,

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

STOPPED BY THE POLICE!
Morris' Saturday Drawing
What is our Country coming to?
But we WILL do trade.
A rebate of 5 per cent. to all purchasers.
Premiums to all customers.
Tickets as usual.
MORRIS, The Leading Tobacconist

WEILER BROS.
Latest Arrivals
Japanese Leather Paperhangings, 36 in. wide
Japanese Drapery Crepes, 27 in. wide
Art Cambric Prints } For Curtains,
Sateen Cretone } Draperies, Etc.
White Satin Finish & Marcella Bed Quilts
Table, Banquet and Library Lamps
Tea Kettles with Wrought Iron Stands
New additions to Furniture and Carpet Stocks always arriving.
SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—First class saloon, fitted up in No. 1 style, with billiard and pool tables, etc. Best locality in city. Address P. O. box 405. o2-1w

WANTED—Situation at housework. Apply Mr. Jacobsen, Springfield Ave., Victoria West. o2-2t

LOST—On Sept. 29, watch chain of mounted elk's teeth and two $1 gold pieces. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 40 Pandora street. o3-1t

Municipal Election.

To the Electors of South Ward:—
Ladies and gentlemen:—Having been nominated as a candidate for South Ward I solicit your votes and suffrage and as I have time on my hands I mean to work for the advantage of my constituents and the city at large.
WM. McDOWELL.
(Colonist copy.)

NOT RESPONSIBLE.
BR. SHIP FORMOSA,
Capt. Kain, from Liverpool.
Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without their written order.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
o3 Agents.

VICTORIA THEATRE
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Thursday, 5th October.
THE FAMOUS
Spanish Students
MISS JESSIE PURCELL, Mezzo Soprano.
MISS ROSINA ROSIN, Contralto.
V. F. MARINO, Cornet Soloist.
F. MARIN, Solferio Soloist.
M. B. PALACIOS, Bandurria.
C. REBAGLIATI, Guitarist.
R. REBAGLIATI, Violin Virtuoso.
ADMISSION $1.00. Gallery 50 cents.
Reserved Seats on Sale at JAMESON'S.

INTERESTING
Entertainment
At the VICTORIA THEATRE, on
TUESDAY EV'G, OCT. 10, 1893,
—IN AID OF—
The B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home.
"Kinderspiel,"
Or "The Happy Family," by the Children of St. Paul's Presbyterian Sabbath School.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE
Reserved Seats at Jamieson's without extra charge.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Barque
FORMOSA
From Liverpool.
WM. KAIN, Master.
This vessel will commence discharging cargo at Rithet's inner wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.
All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel.
Victoria, Oct. 3rd, 1893. o3

RUSSELL McDONALD & Co
134 DOUGLAS ST.
FALL DRAWING
1893
TICKETS NOW ON ISSUE
$2,500.00
DIVIDED INTO SEVENTY-FIVE PRIZES
ONE CHANCE FOR EVERY DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS PURCHASED

An Irish Court.

Lord Norbury's court was the most extraordinary in the kingdom. Puffing out his cheeks at the end of every sentence, the judge sat punning and perspiring, firing off jokes right, left and centre. The bar caught the contagion and carried on the fun. The spectators applauded with truly Irish enthusiasm. The very prisoners could not help laughing, and altogether there was a terrible din. On one occasion a witness was asked his business.

"I keep a racket court," was the answer.

"So do I! So do I!" instantly exclaimed Lord Norbury, amid general laughter.—All the Year Round.

Bargains in Dress Goods

At Russell & McDonald's.

BATTLE OF MELILLA

Desperate Engagement Between Moors and Spaniards.

ON THE TORRID PLAINS OF MOROCCO

Six Thousand Natives Assail Four Hundred Iberians.

Spanish Soldiers Hard Pressed—Eighteen Killed and Many Wounded—Enemy's Numbers Increase—White Residents Irrespective of Nationality Opportunely Help the Spaniards.

Madrid, Oct. 3.—Further trouble has broken out between the Moors and the Spanish garrison at Melilla, a town on the northern coast of Morocco.

The Spanish authorities recently decided to add to the strength of their fortifications at Melilla, the state of the country and the acts of the natives, in their opinion, warranting such a course. The work of constructing additional fortifications was begun and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This incensed the Moors and yesterday morning a force of more than 6000 natives made an attack upon the Spanish garrison, that numbered all told not more than 300 souls. The Spanish troops fought throughout the day without relief being sent to them. They had no food, but this was a matter of small consequence to them, as they knew that death or slavery awaited them should they fall into the hands of their enemies. The Moors were constantly gaining fresh accessions to their ranks, and the outlook was becoming serious for the Spaniards, when the white residents of the town, without regard to nationality, offered to assist them. They were greatly outnumbered by Moors, however, and were finally compelled to retire into the fortress, located on the outskirts of the town, where they are still besieged. During the battle eighteen Spaniards were killed and thirty-five wounded.

Bismarck Reading Novels.

Kissingen, Oct. 3.—Prince Bismarck's condition remains about the same. He passes most of his time lying upon a couch reading novels and newspapers.

Remembering the Children.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—The World's Fair directors to-day announced that on and after Oct. 10th children will be admitted to the grounds for 10 cents. Children from orphan asylums and other charitable institutions will be admitted free.

Canada at Headquarters.

London, Oct. 3.—The Bank of British Columbia invites tenders on Wednesday for £123,700 sterling British Columbia 3 per cent inscribed stock at 91.

No Canadian cattle were offered at Deptford to-day. Trade was extremely dull at a decline of 4d. per 8 pounds, as compared with last Monday.

Scotch advices say that about 650 head of Canadian cattle were sold at Shieldhall last week. Trade there was quieter and at lower rates.

A Trip to Greenland.

Port Mulgrave, N. S., Oct. 3.—The schooner yacht Fleet has returned from the Arctic regions with Dr. Fred A. Cook, Benj. Hoppin, Robt. D. Percy and A. H. Sutherland on board. All are in good health and had a pleasant and successful cruise along the Greenland coast, in the Greenland fiords and south along the coast of Labrador. The scientific collection gathered by the explorers is large and consists largely of rare fossils and ethnological specimens. Dr. Cook took a thousand photos of Esquimaux, Arctic life and Greenland scenery.

Italy's French Frontier.

Rome, Oct. 3.—The Alpine troops, which are trained to defend the passes and mountain road from Mentone to Mont Blanc against the invasion of a French army, have finished their autumn manoeuvres but they will not be demobilized. These reserves called out for the manoeuvres will be kept with the regular army on the Franco-Italian frontier. Moreover, two Alpine regiments will be taken from their quarters on the Austrian frontier to reinforce troops in the Cottian Alps. The re-armament of the infantry with the new small calibre repeater will be completed before the end of this month.

To Die Like a Dog.

Barcelona, Oct. 3.—It is stated that the superior council of war has ratified the sentence pronounced by the court martial that tried Pallas, the anarchist who recently sought to kill Martinez de Campos by throwing bombs at him. To make the death of Pallas as disgraceful as possible the court martial decreed that he should be shot standing with his back to the firing party.

American Dispatches.

New York, Oct. 2.—A drive at American sugar, right at the opening of business, weakened the stock market for a time, but subsequently Distillery and Cattle feeding and Reading lost strength, and the remainder of the list rallied. The market, however, closed firm. The sales of stock were 168,036 shares. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 74; Central Pacific, 29 1-2; Wells Fargo, 130; Great Northern, preferred, 130; Missouri Pacific, 23; Northern Pacific, 6 3-4; Northern Pacific, preferred, 20 3-4; Oregon Navigation, 41; Oregon Improvement, 9; Pacific Mail, 14 1-2; Reading, 18 1-8; Southern Pacific, 17 3-4; Union Pacific, 21 1-8; Western Union, 81; bar silver, 73 1-2 per ounce.

New York, Oct. 3.—The changes in stocks at the opening were a slight exception in the cases of Louisville & Nashville and New England, which rose 1-2@ 5-8 per cent. to 51 and 29 3-4 respectively. The last named was favorably influenced by the revival of the old story of an entrance into New York city.

Canton, O., Oct. 3.—Fire last night destroyed the immense car barns of the Canton and Massillon Electric Railway Company. The loss is over $100,000.

Military for Victoria.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 3.—An important change will take place here in March next, when the Eighth (King's) regiment will be removed from Halifax to Victoria to take charge of the barracks recently erected there by the imperial authorities. Two men of the King's regiment have arrived in Halifax from Victoria. They state that the barracks there is a splendid structure and much superior to that at Halifax. Hereafter troops will not come from Bermuda to Halifax, but from Great Britain direct to this garrison. The Berkshire regiment, now at Bermuda, will in spring return to England, having completed the 12 years' service. Two regiments will arrive here in March and will, it is supposed, be the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers and the 26th Cameronians. Instead of one regiment being stationed at Halifax there will be two hereafter, and Halifax will be made the first change station. A regiment will be permanently stationed at Victoria.

European Echoes.

London, Oct. 3.—David Belasco, the actor, better known to theatre-going public as David James, died here yesterday. He had long been a sufferer from liver complaint.

Yokohama, Oct. 3.—The steamship Empress of China arrived here at 7:30 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 2.

Curious Recovery of Lost Bonds.

The following story of the recovery of a parcel of long lost bonds deserves, perhaps, to be recorded. It appears in the British postoffice statistics in December, 1889, a parcel of foreign bonds, valued at over one thousand pounds, sent to Freiburg in Germany by a London banker, was reported missing. Enquiry was made and showed that the parcel left London in due course, and was duly received in the postoffice at Cologne, but beyond that point all trace was lost. The German postal authorities made diligent and fruitless enquiries, and finally abandoned the search. Two years afterwards a letter was received from the German postoffice, stating that the bank in London had recovered the parcel with its contents intact. The postoffice naturally wished to know how the recovery had been effected, and it was informed that a minister of religion had delivered the parcel to the bank, stating that it had been entrusted to a minister of the same faith in Germany by a dying man, who desired to restore the property to its owner. Beyond this he declined to give any information.

When Will Humanity be Toothless.

As our brains develop, and perhaps our characters improve, our teeth are falling away pari passu. Elderly persons can judge for themselves if their attention be directed to the matter. Or they can consult their dentist. So soon as children have teeth to show they prove to be decayed or irregular generally—rotten before they are ripe. Those who do not observe or enquire will cry out on this statement. But scientific evidence comes in usefully here. Dr. Denison Pedley, dentist surgeon to the Evelina hospital for sick children in London, examined no less than 3145 young mouths last year. He took the children in three of the poor schools of the metropolis—a class among whom, as his experience suggests, the teeth are above, rather than below, the general average. This point should be noted. Of the 3145 only 707 had sound teeth—rather less than one in five. A hundred and ten children, aged 4, had 290 teeth which required stopping or removal—two and a half each on an average. Three hundred and forty, aged 9, had more than three each. After this there can be no question on the facts. The case is worse still in America, they say, but we have no statistics at hand. Some wiseacres look forward with complacency to a time, not far distant, when civilized humanity will be toothless.

The Results of "Cram."

The principle is being slowly recognized that the human race is not to be brought to its highest attainment by the present system of "cram" and competitive examinations in schools. "Every child," says Ruskin, "is born with an accurately defined and absolutely limited capacity," and if you would make the most of him his capacity must be tested from time to time, and his studies so adapted as best to fit him for the work in the line of his natural tendencies and within the limits of his physical and intellectual strength. The need of reform is shown by the work of the London committee on the mental and physical condition of children. The committee has just concluded a report on 50,000 children who have been sent by Dr. Francis Warner, and it appears that nearly 18,000 of these children exhibited symptoms of either bodily or mental defects. By a better knowledge of such differences among children many educational failures might have been avoided.

The New Church Organ.

In one of the small towns in northern Missouri, a few years ago, one of the churches concluded that an organ would add to the attractions of the church and the services, and after ascertaining the general feeling of the members in regard to the matter, decided to purchase one. As is always the case, there were a few dissenting voices. The most aggressive opposition was from Brother T., a deacon. He objected to the organ. He believed it to be sinful to play upon any kind of instrument during service. But the majority of the little flock were not disposed to think exactly that way, and purchased the organ, contrary to the deacon's wishes. The following Sunday after the organ had been placed in the church the deacon took a seat in the front row, as was his usual custom. The organist played a voluntary, and after the singing of a few hymns, in which the deacon was observed to take no part, the minister asked, "Will Brother T. lead us in prayer?" Much to the consternation of the minister and the audience, the deacon replied, pointing to the organ, "That thing does yer singin'; can't it do yer prayin' too?"—St. Lou's Globe-Democrat.

IT FAIRLY HOWLED

The Crescent City Has a Visit From a Big Cyclone

AND IS CONSIDERABLY SHAKEN UP

Buildings Demolished, People Killed, Levee Smashed.

Orange Crop Valued at $350,000 Total Loss—Sugar Canes Switched Skyward—Boating on the Main Streets—Plaquemine People Camp Out in the Rain All Night.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 3.—A terrific storm struck New Orleans late last night, coming from the northeast, and raged all night and part of to-day, sweeping to the south from here along the line of the Mississippi river, through the parish of Plaquemine to the gulf. The storm was one of the worst which ever visited this part of the country and so far as can be learned 24 or more persons were killed and possibly three times as many wounded, some of them fatally. The wind had reached a velocity of 48 miles an hour at 8 o'clock last night, when the anemometer was destroyed, and it constantly increased in force until 2 a. m., when its speed was estimated at 60 miles an hour.

The crash of sheds and buildings blown down, trees torn up and houses unroofed caused much alarm, and most of the population of the city remained up all night, expecting their houses to be blown down. Among the buildings destroyed were the Sarapare street market, which crushed several buildings in its fall; the Burdette street mission church, the cotton yards of the Northeastern railroad; Coleman's boiler shop, Pythian hall, besides which numbers of other buildings were unroofed.

The revetment levee on Lake Pontchartrain, which protects New Orleans from the overflow of the river, was washed away, the water sweeping over it 15 feet deep or more. Many of the yachts there were sunk or injured. The track of the Louisville & Nashville was badly smashed for 15 miles and it will be several days before it can be repaired. Three deaths and one person severely wounded, perhaps fatally, is the mortuary received in New Orleans.

Below the city it was far worse, especially in Plaquemine. Here the wind reached a velocity of 100 to 125 miles an hour, sweeping everything before it. At Point a la Hache not a single house escaped injury. The court house and Roman Catholic church, the principal buildings in the town, with 20 other buildings, were destroyed, and the situation became so threatening that the greater part of the people camped out in the streets all night in the heavy rain. The air was filled with debris and the wind blowing so fiercely that many of them had to anchor themselves against trees to prevent being blown away. Six or seven persons are known to be killed in Point a la Hache. It is possible the mortality will be greatly increased when news is received from the gulf coast below Point a la Hache.

The orange crop was totally ruined, with a loss of $350,000 or more. Telegraphic communication was cut off with nearly all surrounding places. This morning skiffs rescued 40 persons about Lake Pontchartrain who were in more or less danger. The storm came from the north and northwest, going in a southwesterly direction. The sugar districts escaped the worst of the hurricane. There is much damage to rice and sugar cane.

Russian Credit.

The London Westminster Gazette says: "The wonderful way in which Russia has been able to maintain her credit during the past few years has been a matter of surprise to many. We have Russian 4 per cent. bonds now quoted above par, a price which would have been considered ridiculously high some years ago for the old 5 per cents. An explanation, of course, is that Russia, so far, in spite of what has seemed to some insuperable difficulties, has paid her way. But another reason for the high price of Russian bonds is the fact that the government upon occasion buys its own securities and thus supports the market. It will be remembered that at the time of the last conversion operation, which was undertaken largely by a French syndicate, the contracting parties found themselves, owing to the unfavorable circumstances of the moment, unable to fulfil their obligations, and eventually the Russian government took back a large portion of the loan in order that the affair should not prove an utter failure. The present time would scarcely seem to be one for effecting a conversion operation by any of the great governments, and yet apparently the Russian government is about to convert the 6 per cent. gold loan of 50,000,000 roubles, brought out in Berlin in 1883, into a 4 per cent. gold loan with a conversion premium. The operation, according to Berlin papers, will probably be effected in December, when the next coupon falls due."

Small Boys to the Rescue.

One cannot but read with sorrow that the last lineal descendant of Daniel Defoe is ending the short remnant of his life, paralyzed and nearly blind, as a pauper. If all the boys of this generation who have read and delighted in "Robinson Crusoe" contributed only a half-penny each the old man, who is now 70, would close his days in comfort and independence. Of all the boys' books which are passing from the press every year in this generation of ours there is none like "Robinson Crusoe." It may be said to be the one boys' book in all the world, and there is not a boy who would not rush to contribute his halfpenny to make the few closing years of the last lineal descendant of its author contented and happy, if only some influential person would set it on foot.

DEMANDS OF FRANCE.

Provisions of the Ultimatum Lately Forced Upon Siam.

Paris, Oct. 2.—The text of the new treaty between France and Siam is practically as follows:

Clause 1. Siam renounces all claim to the whole territory on the left bank of the Mekong and to the islands of the river.

Clause 2. Siam undertakes not to maintain armed vessels or boats on the waters of the Great Toulesaplane or Mekong, or their affluents situated in the regions specified in the article approved hereto.

Clause 3. Siam will not construct any fortified post or armed settlement in the provinces of Battabang and Zemricaps, or within a distance of twenty-five kilometres from the right bank of the Mekong.

Clause 4. Within the zones fixed by the preceding clauses police supervision will, according to custom, be exercised by the local authorities with a contingent as small as necessity will permit. No regular or irregular armed force is to be maintained.

Clause 5. Siam undertakes to open negotiations with France within six months with a view to the settlement of customs arrangements in the territories specified in clause 3 and to the revision of the treaty of 1856. Until the conclusion of this agreement no customs duties will be fixed in the zone mentioned in clause 3, and reciprocity will be continued, granted by France to the products of Siam in the said zone.

Clause 6. Since the development of navigation on the Mekong may necessitate certain works for the establishment of relay stations for barges and depots for wood and coal on the right bank of the river, Siam undertakes to give every facility for such works at the request of France.

Clause 7. French citizens, whether born Frenchmen or persons enjoying French protection, shall be allowed to travel freely and trade in the territories situated within the zone specified in clause 3, upon providing themselves with permits from the French authorities. Reciprocity shall be observed in regard to the inhabitants of the said zone.

Clause 8. France reserves to herself the right of establishing cosulates wherever they may be deemed advisable in the interests of her citizens, whether subjects or dependents, and especially at Khorat and Nung Nam. Siam shall concede to France the territory necessary for the establishment of the said consulate.

Clause 9. The present treaty must be ratified within four months of the date of signing.

The convention attached to the treaty provides that the Siamese military posts established on the left bank of the Mekong and on the islands of the river shall be evacuated within a month of the signing of the present convention. The stations situated within the provinces of Ankor and Battabang are on the right bank of the river, within a radius of 25 kilometres, shall be evacuated within the same period and the fortifications shall be razed to the ground.

The authors of the attacks made on the French at Kenghad and Kakon shall be tried by the Siamese authorities. A representative of France will be present at the trial and see that the sentences pronounced are carried into effect. The French government reserves the right to decide whether the punishments are adequate, and should there be need to demand a new trial before a mixed tribunal, whose composition that government itself shall determine.

Siam is to hand over to the French authorities all French subjects, whether Frenchmen, Annamites, Cambodians or Laobians, on the left bank of the river, who are at present undergoing imprisonment, no matter what their offence may be. Siam shall place no obstacle in the way of the return to the left bank of the former inhabitants of that region. The Banghien of Kenghan and his suite shall be conducted by a representative of the minister of foreign affairs to the French legation, to which shall be taken also the French arms and flags in possession of the Siamese authorities.

France shall continue to occupy Chanlaboon until the execution of the terms of the present convention, notably until the complete evacuation of the Siamese posts on the left bank of the Mekong and of the islands on the river, and also of the posts in the provinces of Battabang and Simrap and on the right bank of the Mekong within a radius of 25 kilometres.

A Southern Storm.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 2.—A southeast gale broke here this morning about 4 o'clock and the wind has been increasing in velocity ever since, until at this hour (1 p. m.) it is blowing at least 50 miles an hour. The barometer is still falling. The wind has blown the water from the gulf until the river has reached Royal street, which is four blocks from the river end, at an elevation of about 15 feet from the mean river height. There is no possible chance of estimating the money damages. All the wholesale and retail portion of the city is some four feet under water, and thousands of dollars' worth of goods have been damaged. The pilot boat Ida Low has been drivtn on the wharf at the foot of Francis street. The boat Ida Low has been driven on the Mobile and Ohio wharf and almost totally wrecked. It is reported that three dredges working on the canal have been lost. It is also reported here that some 50 miles of the Louisville & Nashville road along the coast is under water and that the Biloxi bridge has been swept away by the gale. In this city houses have been unroofed, trees blown down and one cotton warehouse has succumbed to the fury of the gale. The smokestacks of all the manufacturing industries have been blown down and street car traffic has been totally suspended because of the damage to the electric wires. The city will no doubt be in darkness to-night, as the waves are fast encroaching on the light works and may be under water in another hour. The business thoroughfares of the city are being navigated in boats and parties are wading up to their arm-pits in an effort to save their goods. It is acknowledged by all to be the worst storm that has ever visited Mobile. The southern part of the city represents a scene of wreckage as if it had been bombarded. The towers on the Court house and Christ church are tottering. Dredge No. 5 turned over near the lighthouse and three men were thrown into the waves. At great peril the crew of the tug Captain S. steamed to the rescue and saved two of the men, the other being lost. An unknown white man lost his footing while wading in Union depot, at the foot of Government street, was swept under the bridge and drowned.

News of Eastern Canada.

Kingston, Oct. 2.—A man named Towns, who was supposed to have been murdered near Napanee a few years ago, has just been heard from in Oregon where he is in good health. His wife, supposing him dead, had married again, and now lives in the Northwest.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Thomas Fairguild, an employee of Bigley's stove factory, Queen street east, was killed by the elevator suddenly starting and crushing his skull between the floor and the wall of the hoist.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—C. J. Bowell, clerk of the customs here, son of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, had his ankle broken and his toe severed by trying to board a trolley car. He was taken to the hospital.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—The exchequer court this morning gave a judgment for $110 for interest and costs in favor of Robertson, in the case of the Queen vs. Robertson, in connection with the expropriation of land in British Columbia for the C. P. R.

It is understood that Parliament will be summoned for the dispatch of business between the 15th and 25th of January.

The department of railways and canals received information to-day that the masonry of the lock walls of the Soo canal was completed this afternoon. There is no doubt now that the canal will be ready for the opening of navigation next spring.

Sir C. H. Tupper said that the action of the district court of Alaska, condemning the Coquitlam, "has no bearing on the Behring Sea arbitration, as the Coquitlam was not seized for sealing, but for an infraction of the United States customs laws. This offence, it was claimed, was committed 12 miles from shore, and therefore it was the contention of the British government that it was beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. This view of the case was taken in the diplomatic negotiations which have been going on between the Imperial government and the government of the United States with reference to the seizure, which negotiations will not be at all affected by the decision of the court. The contention of the British government is that the seizure was illegal because it was made outside the American jurisdiction. If this be sustained the confiscation by the Alaskan court does not amount to a row of pins, as the American government under these circumstances will have to pay for all damages done whether the court confiscates the Coquitlam or not."

A London Landmark to be Sold.

This week another of London's great landmarks has come into the market, for who has not heard of the famous "Dirty Dick's" tavern in Bishopsgate street without. Described by Dickens and visited by thousands, it has been a perfect mine of wealth to its owners and tenants as well, but remorseless fate, in the shape of a defunct building society, has again brought it under the hammer. Its actual history is difficult to ascertain, there being so many different accounts, Dickens' in particular being the commonest and most popular. The truth seems to be, however, that the tavern was originally established by one Bentley, and was noted not only for its old port, but also for the strange rule that prevailed that no one should have more than one drink at a time. If you wished a second drink you had to go out and come in again. Well, in due time the tavern passed to Bentley's son, who appears to have been a bit of a dandy in his way, and trade continuing prosperous, the latter decided to take to himself a wife. The wedding day was fixed, the wedding breakfast was laid out in the dining-room, when the bridegroom received word of his bride's sudden death. Broken-hearted at the news, the erstwhile fop locked the dining-room up with its banquet untouched and betook himself to the cellar, where he lived like Diogenes in his tub for 40 years, without either washing himself or allowing the cellar to be swept out. The news of his aberration spread, and people used to come from all over London to see "Dirty Dick," as he was soon called, for still

> Though the dirt was so frightful.
> The dirty man's manners were truly delightful.

Finally after his death when the dining-room was opened after being shut up so long, the wedding breakfast could hardly be detected beneath the deep layer of dust which covered everything. The upper part of the house was then rebuilt, but the old cellar remained much as Dick left it, and to this day you can still see the cobwebs which gathered there in Dirty Dick's time.—London Correspondence.

Making Artificial Pearls.

The processes by which the Chinese produce artificial pearls are as remarkable as they are ingenious. This business constitutes quite an important industry. It is confined to villages in the northern part of the province of Chihkiang, which is a silk producing region. In the months of May and June large quantities of mussels are brought in baskets from a lake thirty miles distant, and the biggest of the mollusks are selected for the operation that is to be performed. Into the shell of each mussel is introduced a number of small objects which it is intended that the bivalve shall coat with a pearly substance it secretes. Sometimes little pills of earth are used. Such pellets are made of mud, taken from the bottom of water courses, dried and powdered with the juice of camphor tree seeds. In the same way are employed diminutive images, usually Buddha, but often fishes. They are made of lead, cast very thin by pouring the molten metal upon a board which is carved with the impressions. In November the mussels are collected and opened. The animals are removed from the shells and the pellets or images are detached by a sharp knife. By this time they are fastened tightly to the inner surface of the shell and have become covered with a coating of nacre. The next process is to cut away the matrices of earth or lead about which the artificial pearls have formed. Into the cavity thus made in each one is poured melted yellow resin, and the orifice is artfully covered over by a piece of mother-of-pearl.

See display of small tools, etc., in Shore's window, 57 Johnson street.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

Dire Effects of the English Coal Miners' Strike Now Felt.

London, Oct. 2.—Among the manufacturing towns that have keenly felt the shortage of coal caused by the great strike of the miners are Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Nottingham and Leeds. Notwithstanding the failure thus far of the efforts made to bring about a settlement of the dispute, the mayors of these towns have decided that something should be done by them in the interests of business that is threatened with heavy losses to bring the fight to an end. A meeting of the mayors was held to-day, and it was resolved that they should invite delegates of the coal owners and the Miners' federation to meet them on Monday next. They expect then to reach some settlement of the troubles so that the miners may return to work. The mayors fully realize the terrible suffering that is now everywhere accompanying the strike. The men have been out of work for over two months, and hundreds of those who have families have sold or pawned everything of value they possessed in order to obtain food for their wives and children.

It is a common occurrence for the London and provincial papers to report the deaths of miners' little children who have died from actual starvation. Relief committees have been appointed in many localities to alleviate as far as possible the prevailing distress. Part of the work of these committees is the feeding of children, thousands of whom apply daily for the only food that it is possible for them to obtain. With this condition of things prevailing, the mayors think they may be able to bring about some understanding between the masters and the men that will allow of a resumption and a consequent output of coal that will furnish the mills, factories, etc., with a plentiful supply of fuel. Should the local famine continue and the industries of the several towns be forced to suspend the suffering among the operatives and artisans and their families would be great. It is hoped that some solution of the problem will shortly be arrived at and that the price of coal will reach its normal level. It is believed by some persons that the return of the strikers in the Bolton district and i Yorkshire will tend to induce the men still out to reconsider their determination not to resume work until their full demands are granted.

How Electricity Runs Street Cars.

We are often asked "How does electricity accomplish its work of propelling cars and driving machinery?"

In the first place the electricity must be generated. This is done by means of a dynamo or generator actuated by an immense horse shoe magnet made of soft or unmagnetized iron. The arms of this magnet are wound with many coils of copper wire. If an electric current is sent through this wire the arms become instantly and powerfully magnetized, and will attract a heavy iron bar to their poles. This is called electro magnetism. The moment the current is broken the arms are de-magnetized and the iron bar drops to the ground.

Now if you force an iron bar to sweep past the poles of the magnet when the current is on, it will cut the lines of force, technically speaking, and an electric current corresponding in power to the capacity of the magnet will be conveyed into the bar, and, if wires are attached to the bar they will conduct the current to wherever it is wanted.

An armature is simply a number of parallel bars arranged compactly round a shaft, and made to revolve with great velocity near and between the magnetic poles, thus cutting their lines of force so rapidly as to induce the flow of a continuous current of electricity along the conducting wire. For simplicity of construction and efficiency of work, loops of wire are substituted for the iron bars of the armature.

A motor is a dynamo in which the direction of the electric current is reversed. Instead of the electricity flowing from the armature into the conducting wire, the current, which is generated in a dynamo is conducted into the electro-magnet and into the armature of the motor, and the loops of the armature are powerfully attracted to the poles of its electro-magnet. As each successive loop passes the centre of one pole, by an ingenious device (which is too complicated to explain without a diagram), its attraction to that pole ceases, and it is drawn with equal force to the opposite pole, so that while one-half of the loops on the armature of the motor are constantly attracted to the north pole, the other half are attracted with equal force to the south pole.

It is the force of this attraction which keeps the armatures of the motor revolving, and this force is sufficient, when the armature is properly geared to a car axle, to turn the axle and thus propel the car.

The system of electric car locomotion then consists of

(a) A dynamo or generator in which the armature is forced to revolve so that its loops will cut the lines of force proceeding from an electro-magnet, thus generating a current of electricity, and

(b) A motor, in which the revolving loops of the armature are attracted to the pole of an electro-magnet, through whose coils the above current is made to pass, thus forcing the armature, when properly geared, to turn the car axles.

The current is conducted from the armature of the dynamo or generator located in the power-house to the overhead wire, thence through the trolley of the car to be propelled to the field of the motor, and also to its armature, which is geared to the car-axle, thence through the wheels to the rails, on which the car runs, and so back to the power house, thus completing the circuit.

It is the office of the motor man to break this current when he wishes to stop the car, or to complete it when he desires to proceed; in other words, to turn the current on and off at will.—Wm. H. Knight in Mechanical News, New York.

French Women of Business.

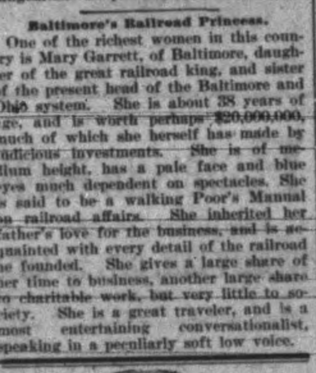
The French woman, unlike her English sister, has, as a rule, a very good business education. In the common schools she is taught household bookkeeping and is given lessons in purchasing and useful expenditure. As a wife she is expected generally to help her husband in his business, and sometimes she manages it entirely for him. In the small stores she acts as clerk for him, and in the larger ones she is an equal partner. The Bon Marche was made famous by Madame Boucicault, who helped her husband to found and manage the establishment, and after his death she took entire charge of it. Her system was one of so much kindness and consideration towards her employees that they called her "The Lady of the Bon Marche," and looked upon her as almost a saint. There are many other large establishments in Paris managed by women. Mme. Coquelin, it is said, invests all her husband's money for him, and many of the wives of artists manage the selling and exhibition of their husbands' works, attend to the collecting and paying of debts, obtain orders and call upon newspaper men, doing all the necessary work to make their husbands' artistic efforts profitable.—Woman.

Is Gibraltar a Useless Fortification?

Mr. H. O. Arnold-Foster, the English member of parliament, raises a note of alarm about the condition of affairs at Gibraltar, which he declares to be absolutely useless in its present condition as a naval base. In the course of a letter to the London Times he describes the situation of a crippled English fleet seeking protection from the enemy under the guns of the famous fortress. "What," he asks, "would be the result of such a retirement? Every single ship that anchored under the guns of Gibraltar would have to lie there like a barge on a mud bank till the war was over or till she was torpedoed by the enemy. There is no dock at Gibraltar. Not a bolt can be driven, not a plate can be removed, not a plug can be fixed below the water line on any ship, large or small. Had the Tunis difficulty led to a war at the time when the French fleet in the Mediterranean with its reserves was mobilized, when our Levant squadron was wandering about a thousand miles to the east of Malta without its captains and without its admiral, I dread to think what might have been the result. Even supposing that our scattered ships had reached their appointed stations at Gibraltar without interference, we might still, within three days of the outbreak of the war, have seen one-half of our Mediterranean fleet—ships worth $50,000,000—laid up absolutely crippled under the guns of Gibraltar, without the slightest chance of being able to put to sea again or to obtain the most elementary repairs. Nor is this all the danger involved in the situation. Not only is there no dock at Gibraltar, but there is absolutely no protected harbor. By day and by night, and especially by night, every ship would be exposed to the perpetual assaults of torpedo boats. We have two torpedo catchers in the Mediterranean; the French have nearly a hundred torpedo boats, and I say without hesitation that the chances are that any vessel, let alone a disabled vessel, which is compelled to lie in the open off Gibraltar every month would be destroyed by an attack which no existing arrangements can possibly provide against."

Baltimore's Railroad Princess.

One of the richest women in this country is Mary Garrett, of Baltimore, daughter of the great railroad king, and sister of the present head of the Baltimore and Ohio system. She is about 38 years of age, and is worth perhaps $20,000,000, much of which she herself has made by judicious investments. She is of medium height, has a pale face and blue eyes much dependent on spectacles. She is said to be a walking Poor's Manual on railroad affairs. She inherited her father's love for the business, and is acquainted with every detail of the railroad he founded. She gives a large share of her time to business, another large share to charitable work, but very little to society. She is a great traveler, and is a most entertaining conversationalist, speaking in a peculiarly soft low voice.



Mr. A. D. Leonard

of Utica, N. Y., suffered severely from Liver and Kidney troubles, causing great pain and That Tired Feeling. Other medicines failed to do him any good, but so successful and satisfactory was Hood's Sarsaparilla that he has taken no other medicine and is now well. The best known **kidney and liver** remedies are so happily combined with tonics and alteratives in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

that it is an unequalled remedy for all troubles with these important organs, overcomes That Tired Feeling and **makes the weak strong.**

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.
(Mention this paper.)

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

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The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 52 Third street Victoria. t/m29

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

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S-H-O-U-L-D
Own a Dictionary.
Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
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MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.
Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-td

In the Matter of the Estate of Disher & Campbell, of 81 Douglas Street, Victoria, Grocers.

Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorised to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue of Victoria on or before the 1st day of December, 1893. After the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.
S. PERRY MILLS, Solicitor for the Trustees, Victoria.
s11-1m

Johnston's Fluid Beef
maintains its high standard as
A Perfect ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ Beef Food.

STAMINAL
Is a Food and a Tonic combined.
It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a
Palatable Beef Tea.

Milk Granules
is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is
The Perfect Equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL
Splendid Summer Resort.
Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations.
GEORGE KOENIG, Proprietor.
ju30-4m

The Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.
Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-td

—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
acre Blocks, $2 0; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $35 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 dox. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $500 per acre; improvements $4 000; good terms.
Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbottsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.
BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors for the Applicants.
a29-tf

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—FOR FAMILY USE,—
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893.
jy31-3m

Aluminum Alloy Composite
HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO
Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalising, prevents blow-holes and sponginess.
Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.
Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.
Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.
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CARRIAGE MAKER
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Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.
VICTORIA, B. C

AUCTION SALES.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

60 GOVERNMENT STREET

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO,

are instructed by Mr. J. P. Murphy, agent for the assignees of the estate of McKevett & Co., Melbourne and Belfast, to sell

BY AUCTION

—on the above premises—

On Wednesday, Oct. 4, and Following Days,

—TWENTY TONS OF—

Heavy Drapery and Other Dry Goods

—COMPRISING—

Cambrics, Calicoes, Sheeting, Fronting, Hc. Towels, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bed Quilts, Counterpanes, Buggy Rugs, Toilet Covers, Linen Lace Curtains, Ladies' Hand Made Underclothing, West of England Worsteds, Irish Linens, Damasks, Table Napkins, Shirts, Piece Goods, Scotch Tweeds, Serges, Cashmeres, French Twills, Prints, Umbrellas, Embroidered Table Covers, Case John Wain's Celebrated Cutlery, Ready-Made Clothing, Etc., Etc.

These goods are new, being direct shipments from England to the above well-known house; they are all of the finest quality and will be sold ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

The auctioneers desire to draw the attention of their friends and patrons to this sale, as affording an unusual opportunity to procure really first-class goods. When we say that this sale is unreserved, our friends know what that means.

Sale to commence each day at 2 and 7 o'clock. On view Tuesday and mornings of sale.

HERBERT CUTHBERT,
Auctioneer.

PLACE FOR LORD ROBERTS.

Mr. Labouchere Recommends That He be Appointed Commander in Chief.

Where and how Lord Roberts shall next be employed is becoming a question of urgent national importance. The appointment of Sir Henry Norman as viceroy of India has finally disposed of the idea that the late commander-in-chief should return to India in that capacity, and, looking solely at this particular appointment, nobody need regret the result. The Governor-Generalship is essentially a civil post, and Sir Henry Norman, despite his military experience, is essentially a civilian—by all accounts, one of the best who could have been found. Lord Roberts, on the other hand, is before all things a soldier. As a soldier he has completed his work in India; and as viceroy he would have been a square peg in a round hole. His unrivalled military experience, and his proved ability as an organiser and a commander, are at the disposal of the country for service at home. The question now is, whether the army and the country are to have the benefits of these qualities, or whether one of the ablest soldiers of the day is to be ignominiously shelved in order to gratify personal and professional jealousies.

That there is serious reason to fear this last result is shown by what has already happened. As stated in Truth many weeks ago, Lord Roberts was personally willing to accept the Aldershot command—where he would have had opportunities of rendering invaluable service to the army. It cannot be said that royal influence excluded him, for up till a recent date it was doubtful whether the Duke of Connaught cared for the post, and it might have been offered to Lord Roberts many months ago. That Lord Roberts never had a chance of going to Aldershot Mr. Campbell-Bannerman admitted in Parliament. The Secretary for War defends his action in that matter by the amazing contention, that to offer him the Aldershot command would have been an insult to an officer who had held the post of commander-in-chief in India. This strange pretext is not worth discussing, for almost as soon as he had spoken, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had to admit that (as already stated in Truth) Lord Roberts had been offered and had refused the commands at Malta and Gibraltar, notwithstanding that it was considered impossible to insult him by offering him the infinitely superior appointment now filled by the Duke of Connaught. From these shameless efforts to relegate the late Indian commander-in-chief to the convenient obscurity of one or other of the Mediterranean fortresses; from the evident determination to give him no chance of going to Aldershot; and from the characteristic official shuffling when it came to explaining these transactions in Parliament, it may be judged easily enough what ground there is for anticipating that Lord Roberts will be shelved, if it is in the power of the dominant military ring to shelve him.

Public opinion will resent this iniquity vehemently and unanimously; but if such resentment is to produce any tangible result it requires adequate expression without loss of time. Already the first point in the game has been scored against Lord Roberts. The vacancy for which he was most conspicuously fitted has been filled up, and to any complaints that no employment is found for the Indian general the official reply will be that there does not happen to be another suitable vacancy occurring just at present. That, indeed, was almost said by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman on Monday night. Lord Roberts, said he, had got very early to the top of the tree, and "the worst of it was when an officer got to the top of the tree, there was no further tree to go up." If that is the difficulty, I shall be very happy to help Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues out of it by finding another tree for them. When vacancies are not occurring in the ordinary course of nature they can always be created artificially. What we have to consider, then, is how a vacancy can be artificially created, to fill which would not, as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman ingeniously puts it, be derogatory to the dignity of one who has held the high office of Commander-in-Chief in India. When once the question is put in that form, the answer will at once suggest itself to everybody. The post for which Lord Roberts is most obviously fitted, alike by his personal qualifications and the exalted dignity of the appointment which he last filled, is that of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. I say this in no spirit of unfriendliness to H. R. H. the present Commander-in-Chief. Far from it. No one appreciates more cordially than I do the valuable services which his Royal Highness has rendered in his present capacity. When, however, Sir Peter Teazle reminded his spouse of the obligation which he had conferred upon her by making her his wife, her ladyship replied that only one thing was required to complete the obligation, namely, that he should make her his widow. Somewhat in Lady Teazle's spirit do I view the obligations which the country is under to the Duke of Cambridge. Great as his past services have been, none among them would compare with the service which he would render by stepping aside at this juncture in order to secure to the country the ablest successor who could be found to supply his place. If anything could mitigate the grief which must eventually be experienced by the army and the nation at the prospect of parting with the duke, I venture to think it would be this. Other arguments might be urged without difficulty in the same direction. It would be easy to point to the fact that H. R. H. the commander-in-chief is no longer as young as he was, and that in these days of rapid transition new blood and new ideas are essential to the efficient administration of military and all other affairs; easy to demonstrate the necessity of putting Lord Roberts in a position where he will be superior to all prevailing prejudices and traditions of Whitehall and Pall Mall; easy to show that the dignity of the office of Commander-in-Chief in India is very much higher than that of, let us say, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, so that, on Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's theory, the officers who have held these posts must be provided for accordingly. Then, again, there is the constitutional question, in regard to which it might be pointed out that, now that the Duke of Connaught has been fitted with a post for which (teste Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) he possess better qualifications than any other officer available, including Lord Roberts, a matchless opportunity presents itself of making away with the shoddy doctrine that the command of the army must always be vested in a royal personage. Finally, there is the supreme consideration that a royal commission has formally advised that the office of Commander-in-Chief should, at the first opportunity, be placed on an entirely new footing—a recommendation on which, I rejoice to see, the Secretary for War announces that ministers intend to act. In view of this important announcement, it becomes manifest that by remaining at his present post the Duke of Cambridge is simply obstructing a departmental reform, the necessity for which has been decided by a royal commission. But to multiply arguments of this character seems to me out of place. The situation is simplicity itself. Here is Lord Roberts. There is the Duke of Cambridge. Hitherto, the Duke has always seen his duty and done it. Is there any reason to suppose he will fail to see and do it now. —London Truth.

Alcholism in France.

Dr. Charles Fere, a well known authority on nervous and mental diseases, says these disorders are increasing at a terrible rate in France, and attributes the fact to the increase of beer-drinking, absinthe-drinking and bars. There was scarcely such a thing as a bar 23 years ago, he says, but now they are all over the town and always crowded. Bars and low eating houses where alcoholic drink is sold with or without food are the centres of resort for small tradesmen, cabmen, cooks, artisans, and so on, who want to get tips for sporting speculation. Dr. Fere studied this in connection with the increase of spine and brain diseases in young children, which he attributes to drink. It is well known that drunkenness in the long run leads to depopulation. The children of drunkards are deformed, or idiots, or violently impulsive, and are destined to swell the ranks of the army of crime. Dr. Fere noticed the number of infants thus suffering from the sins of their parents in the north of France, which has a large percentage of drunken women.

To show the effect of alcohol on embryonic life he exposed hens' eggs, during the period of incubation, to the fumes of alcohol. Some were thus treated during twenty-six and some during forty-eight hours. He observed that this delayed the growth of the chick in the shell and occasioned many monstrosities. One clutch of eggs was kept under alcoholic fumes for a hundred hours. At the end of that time the germ was not as much developed as it would have been after twenty-four hours of hatching under ordinary conditions. The doctor concludes from this that the children of drunken parents are at the time of birth less developed than those of sober parents, and that there are positive arrests of development in many directions.—New York Evening Post.

An Eccentric Scotch Professor.

Professor Roberts, of St. Andrew's, who has written a book to prove that Christ spoke Greek, is one of the most eccentric professors at St. Andrew's university. Careless in his attire to a remarkable extent, he addresses his class in an old pair of half slippers. On one occasion these slippers were nailed to the floor under his desk by a student, and the professor waxed eloquent on discovering the mischief. Generally in opening his humanity class he uses the words, "Gentlemen, you may not while here drink deeply of humanity, but you will learn culture." This announcement is always hailed with an approving yell.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, send 10c in stamps sealed. Address M. V. Lubon, 24 Macdonnell ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Modern Story Writers.

The Lucerne correspondent of the London Chronicle sends to that journal an account of Dr. Conan Doyle's lecture of "Fiction as a part of Literature," just delivered at one of Dr. Lunn's conferences in Christ church.

Dr. Doyle came down heavily on the critics who whine forth pessimistic lamentations over the decay of literature. The proneness of the critic, the doctor held, was always to depreciate the literary talent of the days in which he lived; but as a fact, he maintained that the fiction of the present century was the most certain and permanent part of England's glory and would last in the memory and appreciation of the people after the labors of the statesman and the soldier had crumbled away. One very striking feature in regard to the present century fiction was its breadth of view. The novelist was growing ever more cosmopolitan, and in this sense literary federation was preceding the federation of the empire. As examples of this thought Dr. Doyle instanced Kipling, whose volcanic style of writing showed traits of the glow of the East; Stevenson, who was gradually unfolding the literature of the South seas, in which the beat of the waves and the rustle of the palm leaves were distinctly recognizable; Rider Haggard, who had shown a romance which overhung the frontier line of civilization and revealed something of the debatable land where the white impinged on the black human subject; Olive Schreiner and others. And on these grounds the doctor ventured the reasonable hope that the light literature of the future would not be less brilliant, if it did not exceed, the literature of the past. Indeed, his personal expectations went further, for he hoped the present-day talent would develop as the tropical tree, whose branches curve downward till, reaching the ground, they take fresh root and unite the parent stem with many others as strong and as thick as itself.

Narrowing the view to fiction writers of the very recent times, Dr. Doyle held that the present generation of authors are largely tinged with Robert Louis Stevenson—a man who ranked high among the few English writers who possessed the dual capacity of writing a book and taking a short story. These arts the doctor held to be quite distinct, Thackeray, Scott, Reade and George Eliot to wit, none of whom had made any mark with the short story order of literature. And while so many writers were thus tinged with Stevenson, Stevenson himself was in the genesis of his authorship largely influenced by George Meredith. By the way, in the outset of the lecture, Dr. Doyle had remarked that George Meredith and Thomas Hardy were both instances of men possessed of great powers, who, notwithstanding, had failed to hold the public like some of their predecessors. Returning to Stevenson, the doctor remarked that no one had shown a greater power of selecting exact language for the expression of exact ideas. For example, "His eyes clung coasting round to me," showed admirably the furtive glance of the guilty man, the expression "coasting" being there invested with quite a new and most exact meaning. "His voice shook like a taut rope" and "his blows resounded on the grave as thick as sobs" were other instances of the same characteristic of this author. Olive Schreiner, J. M. Barrie (whom Dr. Doyle thought was destined to live in the memories of Scotsmen like Robert Burns), "Q," and other authors were all given their meed of panegyric, and then Dr. Doyle came down to Rudyard Kipling—a man whose faults it would be easy for any one to enumerate, who evidently lacked the faculty of judging his own work, but who, notwithstanding all this, stood out as a vivid Indian orchid among English roses; who had made himself a great political power; whose literary imagination had done more to unite England and India than the Suez canal, and whose literary triumphs so early in life were equal to those of Scott, Thackeray, and others at nearly double his age. At the close there was probably not a single person present who would disagree with Dr. Doyle's own deduction that the literature of a nation being what the people read, it influences what they think, and what they think is embodied in what they do.

Killed by Laughter.

"Laugh and grow fat" is a well known adage, but the reverse was the case with poor Mr. Mirando, pickle merchant, of Spitalfield, who has just died from over indulgence in laughter. He was at a public house in Commercial street, and somebody told a funny story that tickled his fancy. He accordingly "laughed very heartily," was seized with a fit of coughing and fell down. In falling he struck his head against a form, but this was not the cause of his death. The doctor certified that he died simply from suffocation, from which the prolonged guffaw, terminating in a cough, seems to have been solely responsible. Apart from the sad aspects of such an incident, it would certainly be of interest to know what story it was which was of so highly mirthful a kind as to produce these disastrous results on a strong and healthy man. Humor of this "killing" description is rare. The Spitalfields raconteur ought to make a fortune as a story-teller, not only for himself, but for coroners, if paid by fees.

Color Blindness.

Color blindness is more prevalent than is generally supposed, and efforts to entrap men employed on railroads or in other positions where danger signals have to be displayed, have to be pretty ingenious, owing to the tendency to conceal information regarding the infirmity and evade the tests prescribed in examinations for its detection. The Edinburgh Review notes a plan which would seem to admit of no evasion. As a preliminary, each candidate is placed with his back to the light at a distance of fifteen feet, and then required to count the dots on a test card, first with both eyes and then with each separately. If he satisfies the examiner so far, he is then tested by the use of Holmgren's colored wools, which consist of a collection of small skeins of colored Berlin wool, each of which is loosely twisted up and easily disentangled.

The bundles consist of wools of red, orange, yellow, yellow-green, pure green, blue, violet-purple, pink, brown and grey in various shades. These being placed in a pile, a skein of special color required for examination is selected and set apart and the candidate is required to choose from the heap before him other skeins which most closely resemble the sample and then place them side by side. His knowledge of every shade of color, from absolute white to glaring red or brilliant green, is thus clearly ascertained where no art of the crammer can possibly avail him. His actual clearness of color sight is decided by the way in which he performs his task, in the choice of colors held up to him at a distance of fifteen feet.

One more confirmatory step of careful trial, and the ordeal is over, but not entirely until then. Lastly, the probationer has set before him three skeins, of vivid red, like the red flag used for signals on railroads, of bright yellowish red and of scarlet. If the man be red blind he will match the red sample with a dark green, or dark brown with shades which to the normal eye are darker than scarlet. The green blind will select light green or light brown to match the scarlet shades which are lighter than the sample.

A Toronto Man's Mistake.

Many Torontonians have noticed of late that a prominent business man who was absent from his store for two or three weeks, "owing to illness," has since walked a little lame. More than one person has asked George what caused his lameness, but without eliciting the facts.

The cat leaked out of the bag the other day, however. About a month ago the business man's wife got the idea that she ought to have a revolver in the house. The husband protested in vain. She was dead set on having one, and she got it.

The following night, after teasing his wife about having something that she would never use if it were required, he left the house, saying he would return in a few hours.

Shortly after the door closed behind him his wife was attracted by the sound of footsteps upstairs. Her first impulse was to scream. Her second to run next door and ask for assistance. Then she thought of the revolver and her husband's laughing taunts that she was afraid to handle it.

Going to the drawer she secured it, as the sound of the stealthy footsteps were close to the top landing of the stairs. Flinging open the parlor door, she peered into the darkness and in a trembling voice demanded to know who was there. She fancied she heard a low laugh and then saw the dim outline of a man starting to descend.

"Stay back of I will shoot," she said, as she pointed in the direction of the figure. There was one more step, a report, and the man fell down stairs with a thundering crash and lay unconscious almost at her feet. One look showed him to be her husband. Then there was a piercing scream, and when some neighbors forced their way in the two were lying senseless in a pool of blood.

The husband has just recovered, but will be lame for life, and it is safe to say that he will never try to frighten his wife again.—Toronto World.

Leopards in Eastern Bengal.

Rampore Baulcah is suffering from something like a leopard scare. The night before last a leopard made a hole in the mat wall and entered the hut of a native in a village a mile from the cutcherries. Inside this hut were sleeping a man, his wife, two or three women, a goat and a girl nine years of age. The leopard seized the girl by the throat and attempted to drag her through the hole. Being seized by the throat the girl could not scream, but was almost suffocated. But the hole was not big enough to allow the girl's body to pass out while the brute held her by the throat. The leopard let go his hold of the throat and seized her by the foot and dragged her through. But as soon as he let go his hold of her throat she screamed loudly, awakening the inmates of the hut. The man rushed out with a big stick, but the leopard had carried the girl off about a hundred yards before the man came up with her. He then belabored the animal with his stick, when the leopard let go his hold and fled into the jungle. The girl was brought to the medical missionary, Dr. Morison, but though everything that surgical and medical aid could effect has been done she is not likely to recover, as her wounds are of a terrible nature. This event has caused something like a panic in the place. About a year ago Mr. Price, the collector, with twelve elephants and a party of Europeans, succeeded in killing a man-eating leopard that had killed about 150 people, some thirty miles from Rampore Baulcah. Wild animals are on the increase in the district owing to the ruin of the silk and the indigo trades. Last year one firm closed sixteen of its silk factories. These abandoned factories are the finest nurseries in the world for cobras, tigers and leopards.—Indian Daily News.

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NOTICE.

The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition has been postponed until the 19th and 20th of October, in order to secure a better display of exhibits.

Horse Racing on the second day of the Show. Refreshments will be provided. A Ball will be held on the evening of the 20th.

W. R. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

sept21-td

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Victoria, B. C.

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SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the uniting together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5758, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja18

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FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PEEMBERTON, K. of R. &S. oct9

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All gentlemen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH secretary.

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The 60th drawing for an appropriation will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 6th of October, 1893, at 8 p.m. See that your shares are not in arrear. By order B. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Victoria, B. C., September 29th, 1893. s29-td

TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. Friday, 6th October, for the erection of two dwelling-houses at Somenos for Col. Elliot. Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. JOHN TEAGUE, Architect. s30-td

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WANTED—Tenant for a small cottage and over an acre of land inside city limits; excellent chance, rent $7.50 per month. Apply 30 Broad street. o21m

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MRS. C. MAYO-STEERS has returned and located at the Doane Hotel, Room 7, Douglas St. Circles Tuesday and Friday evenings. Sittings daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; evenings by appointment. oct2-2t

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Unpublished Letter of Scott's.

Scotsman: The Berwickshire Naturalist club, who were received by Mr. Rutherford at Ashiestiel on Wednesday, were shown an unpublished letter of Scott to Alexander Pringle of Whytbank. "Edinr., November, 1810. Dear Sir,—I have not the least objection to pay £105 (or 100 guineas) for my present occupation of Ashiestiel, as I am quite satisfied that if you did not think that such a rise of rent reasonable in the circumstances you would not propose it. And I now agree with you that it will be better to take it from year to year than enter into another lease. I would only put you in mind that I wish the fishings to be entirely at my disposal, as a cross-grained tenant might be troublesome on that point. I think also with the additional rent you might spare the wood for new gates when he cuts any, and I would pay the warkmanship, etc., but on this point I come within your own will. Mrs. Scott joins me in kind compliments to Mrs. Pringle, and regard me, dear sir, very truly your faithful servant, Walter Scott. P. S.—The water will not, I think be an object to the tenant, though it is a sine qua non with me." The lease of Ashiestiel, granted by Mr. Pringle, of Whytbank, acting in the interest of Sir James Russell, then in India, was also shown the visitors.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

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The Daily Times.

A REGRETTABLE AFFAIR.

The Columbian's report of the Clinton meeting makes it more apparent than before that Messrs. Brown, Kitchen and Semlin committed a grievous offence when they ventured to present themselves without an invitation from the august premier. It was no part of his programme that both sides should be heard, and surely the three gentlemen from the Opposition side should have known better than propose that such a thing should be done. The painfulness of the situation is added to by the want of thoughtfulness displayed by Messrs. Boyd and Stoddart in backing up the contumacious three and by the assemblage in consenting to their proposal. If the premier wants to talk to a meeting at Clinton or elsewhere free from hostile comment, what right has the meeting to interfere with his wishes? It is really distressing to find a considerable number of the Lillooet people so wanting in good manners and so ignorant of the new code of "political amenities" as to insist on hearing what speakers they chose instead of meekly acceding to the Hon. Theodore's propositions. They cannot have realized the extent to which they were harrowing up the feelings of the honorable gentleman, not to speak of the even finer feelings of the two Chesterfieldian organs. And then, to add to their offence, they treated the Oppositioa men with greater kindliness than was extended to the doughty head of the government. Evidently the Colonist and the World will be obliged to take those Lillooet people in hand and subject them to a severe course of training in the "political amenities." We would respectfully urge that no time be lost in commencing this very necessary work, since it might be possible to make such an example of the Lillooet people that no repetition of the Clinton episode shall be thought of elsewhere.

THE GARBAGE PROBLEM.

The disposal of garbage in towns is a problem constantly present with sanitarians and civic rulers. Experiments many and varied have been tried, and new ones are reported from time to time. The general opinion is that burning is the best method, but the great expense and local objections to the presence of a crematory are always grave obstacles. Some time ago the chief of the Chicago sanitary staff devised a perambulating crematory, which is reported to have done good work. One strong point in its favor is the lessening of the cost of collection, since it is much cheaper to haul the crematory around than to haul the refuse to a central point to be burned. In a paper that appeared recently in the Surveyor, an able English journal, the city engineer of Liverpool, H. Percy Boulnois, reviewed the question exhaustively and describes various methods that are in use. Several of the refuse destructors were described in detail, with illustrations. This paper has been reprinted from the Surveyor and issued in pamphlet form by the "St. Bride's Press," London. In a recent number of the Surveyor appears the following paragraph bearing on the same subject: "An experiment is proceeding at the Rochdale sanitary works, with a new refuse-destructor furnace. This apparatus is worked on the blast furnace system, the refuse being charged from the top, and as it gets lower down the combustible matter is converted into gas and the non-combustible matter is reduced to a liquid state and is taken from the furnace as molten slag. By this arrangement the gas is generated and can be conducted to any part of the works and utilized for any useful purpose, while the slag is of the smallest possible bulk obtainable from the amount of refuse treated. One of the chief objects the manager has in view is to reduce the refuse to the least possible bulk in the first place, so as to decrease the expenditure in cartage, and, secondly, to produce such a slag as is most likely to be utilized for some useful purpose, in which case it would not have to be tipped away as it is at present. The experiment so far shows that it is possible to convert the slag into building bocks, concrete, asphalt and paving blocks." Nothing is said of the expense of this method, which is no doubt high; but if the furnace can be made to convert part of the refuse into salable products an important point is gained. Possibly some of the numerous experiments tried in this line may before long bring forth a system that will be both efficient and inexpensive enough for use.

An eastern contemporary observes that the Conservatives have persistently bribed by wholesale in close constituencies. A list of cases of this nature a column long could easily be prepared. It was about the only argument used in the bye-elections last year. In West Northumberland every wall and fence in the constituency was placarded with the announcement that if Guillet, the Conservative, was elected a much desired railway subsidy would be voted by parliament. Mr. Guillet was elected; and his election caused paroxysms of delight among Conservatives who regard themselves as honest men. In West Huron the cry was "Elect Hon. J. C. Patterson and have the harbor at Goderich dredged out and a new post office built at Clinton." Mr. Patterson was elected. Everywhere this argument was used with paralyzing effect." Did the Colonist in any of these cases "regret to have to say that the Conservative electors did not shun these corrupt offers so openly and so shamelessly made?" Not much.

The Ottawa Citizen recently said: "Those who desire a brief and convenient statement of the Behring Sea question, with a good map of the ground, and the text of the treaty of arbitration and of the award, will discover what they desire in a pamphlet upon the subject by Andrew Wishart, LL. B., published by Wm. Green & Sons, Edinburgh. This is the best thing of the kind we have seen." Upon which the Halifax Chronicle offers the following comment: "Is the Citizen having a sly dig at Sir John Thompson and Sir Hibbert Tupper? The brochure so highly commended above declares that the provision which prevents seal-hunters from employing steamers or using firearms "extinguishes a Canadian industry at one blow," and gives the Alaska company "a monopoly that extends over sea as well as over land." The "best thing of the kind we have seen" makes the two knights parties to a treaty which blots out a Canadian industry. Sir John and Sir Hibbert cannot feel very comfortable at being thus stabbed in the house of their friends."

Eastern Conservative papers continue the good work of proving to the sealers that they are not as much hurt by the Behring Sea award as they suppose themselves to be. The Hamilton Spectator, for instance, observes: "In Victoria, B. C., a new sealing company has been organized, and already the contracts are let for the construction of two schooners which are to be completed in time for sealing operations next season. These facts are more satisfactory evidence than the shrieks of the Grit press that the Behring Sea award has not destroyed the sealing industry of the Dominion." If the Spectator's "facts" were really facts there would be some value in its moralizing. But the truth is that no new sealing company has been organized here, and no new sealing schooners have been contracted for. If any person wants to procure schooners for sealing he can get them more cheaply than by building them. The Spectator will therefore have to search for other evidence to support its conclusions.

Siam will be compelled to accept the new treaty proposed by France, because she has no power of resistance. It is simply a case of lex talionis; the weaker man is obliged to concede what is demanded, though the demands are unjust. Siam is not only compelled to give up the territory on the left bank of the Mekong but to practically abandon a strip of land on the right bank. It may be confidently expected that at no distant date the French will devise some pretext for annexing more of the Siamese territory—perhaps the whole of it. This is evidently their present purpose, and unless some European complication arises to prevent, it will be carried out. Siamese conquest will always afford the French politicians an opportunity of appealing to the jingoism of the electors at home.

Bee-Virus for Acute Rheumatism.

Mr. John Worthington, United States Consul at Malta, has sent us a clipping from the Malta Standard of April 11th, which states that the theory that the virus of the bee-sting is an infallible remedy for acute rheumatism has received most unquestionable confirmation from the practices of the country people in Malta. Bees are said to be plentiful on the island, and the virtue of the sting as a cure for rheumatism has been long established. It is, in fact, said to have been a common practise for generations past to resort to this remedy in all severe cases, the results being most favorable. If the foregoing statement proves to be true, and the same virtue dwells in the virus of the sting of the surprisingly active bee of our country, will not some of our brethren who dwell in the rural districts give it a practical test and supply the cities with the article?—Bulletin of the United States department of agriculture.

Millinery.

See Partridge's window this season for stylish millinery. The Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, carry the broom. Our prices are what we call hard time prices, down to bedrock.

Sales of English Estates.

It is Mr. Henry Lumley who is credited with the statement recently that the auction sale in numerous cases is merely a means to an end—an advertisement for a sale by private arrangement. The remark has certainly received plenty of confirmation during the past season, which was one of the worst, so far as large landed estates are concerned, ever known at Tokenhouse yard. But the frequency with which the unsold lots have changed hands by private contract has considerably altered the state of affairs. Stisted Hall has gone, and so have Merton Abbey, Southover Hall, Edgecombe Hall and a host of others. So far as the public are concerned, practically the only difference is that the purchase money is not usually disclosed. As regards auction sales at the present time, reports from the provinces are more satisfactory than those from the metropolis, where sales are few during the holiday season. The outlook, however, seems hopeful when business is once more resumed. The Riddlesworth Hall estate of 2,400 acres, one of the finest sporting and residential properties in Norfolk, has been sold by private treaty through Messrs. Beadel, Wood & Co., of Gresham street, to Mr. W. N. Champion of Cantley Hall, Doncaster, at a price that does not fall far short of 100,000. It is recorded that Mr. D. Drurybuhff It is recorded that Sir D. Drury, one of the gaolers of Mary Queen of Scots, married a daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe, and so became owner of a moiety of the Manor of Riddlesworth. It was he who built the original Riddlesworth Hall, close on three centuries ago, and the Manor remained in the hands of his family and their descendants until 1712. In the eighteenth century Sir William Wake sold the picturesque old hall and manor to Mr. S. Bevan, who erected the present classical structure, which is at present tenanted by Mr. Frank Penn and his family. It may be remembered that in July last the estate was offered by auction and failed to find a purchaser. Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, which dates from 1525, has also been sold during the week by Messrs. Beadel & Wood. To the list of sales by private treaty has also to be added that of the Lecourt estate, in Hampshire, which has been sold by Messrs. Osborne & Mercer to Mr. Heath Harrison of Liverpool, well known in the shipping world. The price paid by Mr. Harrison is not mentioned, but a year ago the property was withdrawn at £33,000. The price originally paid for it by the outgoing owner was £56,000. There are still, however, many big properties in the market. Mr. Beresford Hope is still reluctantly possessed of Bedgbarry, Mr. Wilberforce of Larrington, Lord Hardwicke of Wimpole, Sir George Clerk of Penicuick, Mr. Higgens of "The Oaks." Lord Dunmore of his estate on the banks of the Forth, and so on. Ockwells Manor House, in Berkshire, is under negotiation for purchase. This historical Manor, situated about eight miles from Windsor, is one of the best specimens of mediaeval architecture extant. The stained glass windows of its old banqueting hall date back to the time of Henry VI., and it has some rare specimens of old oak panelling. On the windows are the arms of Norreys, the founder of the family to which Ockwells belongs.—The Surveyor.

The New Bridge Across the Thames.

"Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus!" Doubtless Julius Caesar, if he were alive at the present day, would not feel specially flattered at being compared with the Tower bridge, but this great feat of engineering skill may well make us pause and wonder. Here are some figures relating to the materials of the work. It was estimated that the bricks required would be 31,000,000; the number actually used has been only 24,000,000. On the other hand the granite, which was to have been 235,000 tons, has really been 415,000 tons. The cement used has been 19,000 tons, instead of 19,500; the concrete 72,000 cubic yards, instead of the estimated 70,500. It was reckoned that the iron and steel required would be 15,000 tons, but 800 tons more than this have been actually used. Some of these discrepancies have been due to modifications of plans as the work proceeded; on the whole, they may be taken to be remarkably near the calculated figures. It need hardly be said that the estimated cost has been somewhat exceeded. It almost invariably is in such undertakings. But here again the departure from the original reckoning does not strike one as anything very surprising. It was to have cost £750,000; it is now calculated that when all is done the bill will be £800,000. The finishing courses of masonry are now being put upon the towers, and the "chains" have just been completed; the lifts are being got into position, the spiral staircases are rapidly stretching up the towers, and the roadways are fast preparing for traffic. All will be finished early in the new year. —The Surveyor.

French Methods in Algeria.

The colonization of Algeria is still a matter of considerable doubt and difficulty to the French. A great part of the land is the undivided property of the Arab tribes, and transactions for the purchase of it are neither easy of accomplishment nor are the titles always good. This tenure is entitled "arch" or "sabega." Freehold property ("melk") is comparatively scarce, but even in regard to it the complexity of the Arab family is so great that it is not easy to ascertain who are the true proprietors of it. Of the state land there remains very little unappropriated, in spite of the 1,117,500 acres confiscated after the insurrection of 1891. What remains is scattered in small parcels over the colony. Five different systems of colonization have been attempted with a view to encourage a population essentially French, each system having lasted about ten years. Gratuitous concessions, sales by public auction, or private contract, and concessions to public companies have all been tried, but just now it is from the application of the Torrens system that most is expected. It is anticipated that this will aid colonization by giving a simple and ready method of transferring property without the endless formalities prevalent in France, and which have been transplanted into Algeria.

SEAL TEETH

Mounted for Brooches, Ear-Rings, Watch Charms, Cuff Links, Breast Pins, Etc., Etc., by PENNOCK & LOWE, The Jewelers, 63 Government St., Next to Spencer's.

Vast Stores of Silver.

Washington letter in the Philadelphia Times: There are 5,000 tons of silver stored in the treasury vaults. That means 10,000,000 pounds. And yet this metal is regarded as a precious one, to be measured in value by ounces and grains. Only coin is kept in the treasury vaults. Bars and bullion are stored in the sub-treasuries and the mints. There are eight vaults in the treasury used for the safe-keeping and storage of moneys. The total value of the contents of these vaults is $653,156,000.

Only two of these vaults are used for the storage of standard silver dollars. Vault No. 1 contains $101,000,000, while the small vault, known as Vault No. 2, has in it only about $50,000,000. In addition to this there is $30,000 worth of fractional silver. The other vaults are used for holding bank notes, bonds, money for daily use, etc.

The total coinage of silver dollars under the Bland act of 1878 was 389,936,... The total coinage under the act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman act, has amounted to $29,455,000. There are 58,917,000 silver dollars in circulation.

More than half of all the silver owned by the United States is stored in this city. At the mints and assay offices there are $120,231,000 worth of bar silver. Altogether there is $331,000,000 in standard silver dollars.

The United States has been buying silver ever since 1878, when the Bland bill went into effect. Until the Sherman law went into operation the treasury purchased $2,000,000 worth of bullion every month for the coinage. There were purchased under the first law 308,199,291.71 ounces of silver, for which it paid $323,635,576.19—an average cost of $1.05 per ounce. On this silver the government made a profit of a great many millions of dollars by calling every 375 grains of fine silver a dollar, no matter what the market price of silver might be when paid for in gold.

On the silver purchase under the Sherman law the government has lost already about $40,000,000 by the depreciation in value of its stock of bullion on hand. Up to the 1st of July about 157,000,000 ounces had been purchased. Four million five hundred thousand dollars in silver amount to about 140 tons, and if the country still goes on buying at that rate the problem of what to do with the metal promises to become an even more serious one than it is now.

The Editor's Friend.

Some supposed friends of a newspaper have peculiar ideas as to what kind of items a paper requires. Once upon a time a gentleman came into the sanctum of a Texas paper and said to the editor: "Look here, you miss a heap of live news. I'm on the streets all day. I'll come up every once in a while and post you."

"All right, fetch on your items, but remember we want news."

Next day he came up, beaming all over. "I've got a live item for you. You know that infernal bow-legged gorilla of a brother-in-law of mine, who was in business here with me?"

"I believe I remember such a person," said the editor, wearily.

"Well, I have just got news from Nebraska, where he is living, that he is going to run for the legislature. Now, just give him a blast. Lift him out of his boots. Don't spare him on my account."

The editor shook his head and the newsgatherer retired.

Next day he came up again. "My little item was crowded out. At least I didn't see it in the paper. I brought you some more news," and he handed in an item about a cat, as follows:

"A remarkable animal—The family cat of our worthy and distinguished fellow townsman Smith, who keeps the best grocery store in ward No. 13 (bottled beer always on tap), yesterday became the mother of five singularly marked kittens. This is not the first time the unheard of event has taken place. We understand Mr. Smith is being favorably spoken of as a candidate for alderman. He sells more sugar for a dollar than any grocer in town, and is a generous, whole-souled fellow."

The editor groans in his spirit as he lights a cigar with the effort. It is not long before he hears that Smith is going around saying that the editor is a chump and is not independent enough to suit the public., etc.

Many of the readers will say that this sketch is overdrawn, but thousands of editors all over the country will lift up their right hands to testify that they are personally acquainted with the guilty party.—Texas Siftings.

—At the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening next the children of St. Paul's Presbyterian Sunday school will give a "kindersplel" entertainment in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home. The entertainment promises to be good, the charity is a worthy one, and the youthful entertainers deserve all the encouragement the public can give them. They should have a "bumper" house.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OUR
Beef, Iron and Wine
Is an excellent tonic for strengthening the system.
Price $1 a Bottle.
COCHRANE & MUNN
Prescription Druggists
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

Good Black Stockings 10c. per Pair
At Russell & McDonald's.

New Dress Goods
Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige matte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 35c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

Albion House Great Sale.
The store will be closed on Friday and Saturday next and open again on Monday, Oct. 2nd. The lowest and final cut will be made. The store is rented and all must go by the 15th. Goods will be sold so low that stealing would be superfluous. Come early; some very recherche novelties yet unsold—and will be sold for next to nothing.

All Wool Stockings 15c. per Pair
At Russell & McDonald's.

The Captain's Consort.

The sealing fleet is in holiday dress today. Bunting is displayed by nearly all the schooners and some are flags from deck to topmasts. And all because Captain Otto Buecholz, captain of the trim schooner Casco, is to become a benedict to-night. The young lady is Miss Nellie Stratford, and at the home of her parents to-night Rev. W. D. Barber, of St. Saviour's church, will perform the ceremony. Captain Buecholz and his bride will make an extended American tour.

Crowned With Success.
By improving the kitchen and dining room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m.

Theatrical Attractions.

All the theatrical companies that have booked dates at the Victoria theatre for October have cancelled them, in fact the same companies have cancelled their dates in all their cities north of San Francisco. The Irving-Terry combination are the cause of this stagnation in theatrical circles. The companies that played in San Francisco after the Irving-Terry company lost money and immediately returned east, expecting to receive the same treatment in the northern cities that Irving visited that they received in the Pacific coast metropolis. Manager Jamieson has, however, booked a large number of attractions for the winter months, commencing early in November. There will be a good show at least once or twice a week.

Death of Dr. McSwain.

The death of Dr. McSwain, which occurred at Santa Clara, Cal., on Friday last, will be sincerely deplored by many citizens of Victoria, where the deceased had many warm friends. Dr. McSwain was a native of Prince Edward Island, and was about 47 years of age. He came to British Columbia in 1884, practising first in New Westminster and afterwards in Victoria in partnership with the late Dr. Dearden. He was never strong physically, and failing health drove him to the state of California, where he fought a brave fight against the Grim Reaper for six years. He submitted to several critical surgical operations by the most eminent surgeons of Britain and America, the only apparent effect being the postponement of the inevitable hour for a brief season. A wife and six children—four girls and two boys—survive him.

Why it Was Foul.

E. Crow Baker appeared in the police court this morning in his representative capacity as manager of the electric light works. The charge against him was that of permitting the chimney of the electric light works to become foul. He pleaded guilty, and in extenuation said that the donkey engine which was employed in cleaning the chimney was out of order and that was the cause of the chimney catching fire on Saturday. Chief Deasy said that the fire department had been put to great trouble by the electric light works. An alarm of fire would be turned in by them and then one of the men would say that there was no fire there and the fire department would go hunting the city over on a wild goose chase. The chief asked the court to request Mr. Baker to order the current to be turned off in case of another fire. Chief Deasy said that several of his men were on the roof of these works not long ago and the current was on. He did not think that the firemen should be subjected to such risks. Mr. Baker promised that the current would be turned off. He added that there was $25,000 worth of machinery in the building and the company itself took extraordinary precautions. Fined $10.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Don't forget the Jarley waxworks. *

—The men of the fleet enjoyed general leave yesterday.

—Three candidates are waiting the examination for provincial land surveyors.

—A social will be held this evening at Forester' Hall by the B. C. Circle of Companions of the Forest.

—A "de plantation" concert is to be held this evening in the school room of the Emmanuel Baptist church.

—The interesting meetings held by Staff-Captain Margetts at the Salvation Army barracks have come to an end.

—An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria will be held at the First Presbyterian church to-morrow afternoon at 2:30.

—An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria will be held in the First Presbyterian church on Wednesday next, at 2:30 p.m.

—A sale of work will be held in Temperance Hall on the 11th instant by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. A concert will be held in the evening.

—Rev. Solomon Cleaver will occupy the chair at the James Bay Methodist church this evening, when an entertainment is to be held by the Good Templars.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods. *

—The ladies aid society of the Presbyterian congregation of Cedar Hill will spare no effort to make pleasant their "At Home" at B. Moor's house, Cedar Hill road.

—The ladies of the Hebrew congregation gave a dance in their hall, Blanchard street, last night. The dance was in celebration of the completion of the Jewish new year festival.

—Colfax lodge, No. 1, Sisters of Rebekah, will give a social and dance in I.O.O.F. hall, Douglas street, next Tuesday evening. The Brown-Richardson orchestra will furnish the music.

—At a special meeting of Seghers Council, Y. M. I., held last evening, arrangements were made for a social to be held at an early date. D. McBrady read an essay on "Love of Country," which was freely discussed.

—Two Indian drunks were fined $10 each and an Indian was convicted of having whiskey in his possession in the police court this morning and taxed $50 and costs. Tom Hughes, drunk, was liberated—first offence.

—The Presbytery of Vancouver Island meets to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 2:30, when the application of the congregation of the new Presbyterian church for organization, under Mr. Mackel's pastorate, will be heard.

—The exports from the port of Victoria to the United States during the quarter ending September total $180,706.89. In gold dust there was exported $110,540.83, and the shipments of Hawaiian bananas aggregate $5,084.92.

—The fire department is increasing the number of fire ladders in the city. These ladders now number twenty, and are hung up on different buildings and do away with the necessity of calling out the ladder truck for small fires.

—Sing Lee was committed to stand his trial at the assizes this morning, charged with burglarizing the house of Vernie Woodward, 35 View street, Sunday. The preliminary hearing of the case took place in the police court before Magistrate Macrae. Lindley Crease was counsel for the celestial.

—The concert at the Centennial Methodist church last evening was a very fine affair. It was given in connection with the harvest festival and was well attended. The church was splendidly decorated. Senator McInnes presided. The particularly good numbers were the singing of Clement Rowlands, the numbers of Professor Pickens and the pieces rendered by the "double quartette."

—At the Westminster show last week the floral exhibit was considered one of the best in the whole exhibition. To what extent Victoria contributed to this pleasing fact may be understood when it is stated that the G. A. McTavish nursery, out of 31 entries, secured 20 first prizes and six seconds, a record very hard to approach by any single exhibitor at any one fair. The local branch of the Clan McTavish are consequently in high feather at present.

—There is a genuine treat in store for lovers of music. Manager Jamieson has secured the celebrated Spanish Student Concert Company for Thursday evening when they will appear at the Victoria theatre. In addition to Manager V. F. Marino (cornetist) the following soloists are with the company: Signor R. Rebagliati (violinist virtuoso), Miss M. E. Noyes (soprano and pianist), Miss Jessie Purcell (mezzo soprano), Miss Rosina Rosin (contralto), Signor M. B. Palacios (bandurria), Signor F. Marin (salterio soloist), and Signor C. Rebagliati (guitarist).

Morley Celebrated Hose
For boys, with four-fold knees, at Russell & McDonald's.

Boys Heavy Ribbed Black Hose
25c. per pair at Russell & McDonald's.

134 Douglas Street.
Russell & McDonald.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only [illegible] Powder. No Ammonia. No Alum.
Used in [illegible] Standard

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

ATHLETICS.

CHAMPIONS OF CANADA.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—The annual championship games of the Canadian Athletic Association were held at Rosedale in the presence of 3,000 spectators, including Lieut.-Gov. Kirkpatrick and a government house party. The bicycle races created most enthusiasm, especially little Fred Young's victory over Champion Hyslop in the half mile. In the 100-yard race, run in heats, Wood of Winnipeg took second place in the second heat and third in the final. Stage won handily by a yard, with Carr a foot in front of Woods. In the hundred yards run C. W. Stage of Cleveland was first, H. D. Carr of Montreal second, C. E. Woods of Winnipeg third; time, 10 2-5 seconds. In the 220 yards Chas. Stage was first, J. H. D. Carr second and O. E. Woods third; time, 23 seconds. In the one mile run George Orton of Toronto was first, S. B. Ewing of the Athenaeum club second; time, 4 minutes 39 seconds. Three mile walk, W. H. Haxlett of Toronto first, R. Maddock of Toronto second; time, 26:30. One hundred and twenty yards hurdle, F. Puffy of New Jersey A. C. first, George Moffat second; time, 16 seconds. Four hundred and forty yard run, J. W. Gifford of Montreal first, C. Blaine of Victoria, B. C., second; time, 57:35. Running broad jump, Fred Puffer of New Jersey A. C. first, 21 feet 7 3-4 inches; D. Robinson, Toronto police, second, 19 feet 1 1-8 inches. Two-mile run—Orton of Toronto was the only starter; time, 10:20. Half-mile bicycle, F. W. Young, Wanderers, first; W. Hyslop, Toronto, second; time 1:14. One mile bicycle race, W. Hyslop first, F. W. Young second, J. F. Beck third; time, 2:35 2-5.

THE RING.

A SIDE BET.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 3.—Wm. A. Brady, Champion Corbett's manager, in an interview to-day said: "The money originally posted with David Blanchard of this city from Corbett and Mitchell to guarantee their presence in the ring, has been transferred, and will be posted with Phil Dwyer to-morrow. This money will not be drawn down, but will go as a side bet. Both principals are agreed to this."

THE WHEEL.

MILE IN 2.07.

Waltham, Mass., Oct. 3.—Zimmerman, Johnston and Tyler lowered three records this afternoon at the Waltham Cycle park meet before a large crowd of people. Tyler lowered the world's record for one-third of a mile by 2 1-5 seconds, by making the distance against time in 38 1-5 seconds. The quarter mile was made in 28 2-5 seconds. Johnson lowered the two-third of a mile record against time with a flying start to 1 minute 24 2-5 seconds. It has hitherto been held by Githens of Chicago at 2.50. He was paced by James Clark and Ed. A. McDurfee on a tandem, they going in 1.25 4-5. Zimmerman, paced by Taylor and Titus on a tandem lowered the track record of 2.15 4-5 for one mile, made by Windle an hour before, to 2.07 with a flying start against time. Quarter in 31 seconds, half in 1.02 3-5, three quarters in 1.36 3-5.

YACHTING.

NAVAHOE RETURNING

Cowes, Oct. 2.—The American yacht Navahoe, with her owner, Royal Phelps Carroll, and his wife on board, sailed from this port to-day on her return to the United States. The Navahoe will first go to Madeira and will afterwards make a cruise in the West Indies.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS v. PHILADELPHIANS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—The international cricket match between Australia and Philadelphia, which began on Friday last, ended at 5:30 this afternoon, Philadelphia winning by 68 runs and an innings. No such feat has ever before been performed by an American team in an international match in this country, and as a consequence cricket enthusiasts are making merry to-night over the victory. The Australians concede the Philadelphians all praise and say no better game was played against them during their stay in England.

The game began this morning with Australia at bat in continuation of their first innings, which began Saturday. They had scored 125 for a loss of four wickets, and as the weather and field were both perfect a heavy score was anticipated. Contrary to expectations, however, the visitors proved comparatively easy marks, the home players managing to dispose of the remaining six wickets for only 74 runs, a remarkable feat, considering the reputation enjoyed by the Australians as heavy batters. The total for the first innings was 199, of which the veteran George Griffin's well-played 62 was the noteworthy individual score.

The Australians started their second innings after 20 minutes' rest, needing 326 to tie the 525 made by the Philadelphians in their first innings. Heavy hitting Lyons and Bannerman were sent in to defend the visitors' wickets. After 40 had been scored Lyons was cleverly caught by wicketkeeper Ralston and sent to the club house, George Giffin joining Bannerman. The newcomer had stood but one run when he listed a high one to the ropes, which Bohlen caught. Trott was the next man in, and the partnership was prolific of runs 135 being scored before Trott retired on a high one to Scott; Bruce and Graham were disposed of in short order, and then Gregory made a good stand with Bannerman, the score being 201, when the former was sent off the field. He had made 32 runs. Trumble was clean bowled before he had an opportunity to score, and W. Griffin, who followed, had only made two runs when Ralston captured a high one from his bat. Coningham, the ninth man, gave the best exhibition of hitting seen during the day, but with his score at 30, a sky-scraper went to Coates. Capt. Blackham, the last of the batsmen, who made such a fine stand in the first innings, was run out on a hit that looked good enough for a single before he had compiled six runs all out for 258, as a result. The visitors had made but 199 in their first innings, netting them a total of 457 for two innings. They thus lost to Philadelphia by an innings and 68 runs, the latter having made 525. Runs at fall of each wicket: Philadelphia—46, 62, 124, 131, 311, 314, 353, 374, 466, 525. Australia—(First innings)—4, 29, 31, 67, 125, 146, 146, 149, 160, 199. (Second innings)—40, 41, 135, 139, 146, 201, 208, 249, 258.

AQUATIC.

THE LEANDER BATHS.

The workmen are still very busy on the Leander baths, but it is probable that they will have done before the end of the week. Over the water there has been placed a row of travelling rings just high enough above the water to allow a good swing. There are also a pair of trick rings and a trapeze, so that those who like to take muscular exercise with their wetting will be suited. The interior decorations of the bath are handsome; pleasing to the eye and appropriate. The water in the tank, at the deep end, will be kept at about eight feet, so that diving from the spring board will have fewer dangers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the 440 yard run at the championship games of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association held at Toronto on Saturday, Colin Blain of Victoria took second place.

The Petrel won the Victoria Yacht Club's pennant on Sunday. In the series of races for the pennant she was first three times. The Victoria took first twice and wins the second prize.

There was a fairly good attendance at the theatre last evening to witness the Foster benefit performance. The programme was full of variety and the spectators appeared to be much pleased with the manner in which the various numbers were carried out. The boxing was very amusing, the competition in the feather-weight division being especially well contested, the referee being compelled to declare a draw. The work done by the sailors from the fleet was highly creditable.

SHEEP PROTECTION.

Society Formed to Insure Owners Against Loss by Wild Beasts.

Duncans, Oct. 2.—A public meeting was held in the agricultural hall on Saturday, Sept. 30, to promote the formation of a mutual insurance society among sheep owners. Captain Barkley, as the convener of the meeting, introduced the subject, stating his views as to the objects to be aimed at and the advantages which might be expected to accrue from the formation of such a society. On the motion of Captain Barkley, seconded by F. A. Wood, the reeve, W. Drinkwater, was unanimously elected to the chair. It was agreed that the society be called the Cowichan Mutual Sheep Insurance Society, and that the objects of the society shall be:

1. To indemnify members for the loss of sheep by wild animals and dogs.
2. To encourage the breeding and training of panther dogs by means of annual prizes.
3. To endeavor to influence parliament to give more liberal encouragement to the destruction of beasts of prey.

The meeting was also of the opinion that such a society might, in a variety of ways, greatly advance the interest of the sheep industry. The following were nominated as a committee to bring the objects of the society before the farmers of the district and to ascertain the number of sheep kept: Captain Barkley, Messrs. Stewart, W. Drinkwater, T. A. Wood, W. Bazett, W. Ford, E. Bazett, G. T. Corfield and Major Mutter. The committee will meet on Saturday, Oct. 21st, to report the result of their canvass and to draw up a definite scheme to be submitted to a general meeting to be held on Saturday, Oct. 28th, at 11 o'clock, in the agricultural hall, Duncans. Though the proposed name of the society is a local one, it is by no means intended to confine it to this district. The meeting was strongly of the opinion that the more widely its operations were extended the greater would be its influence for good on the sheep industry of the province. Any owner of sheep who wishes to join the society, and who cannot attend the meeting or see a member of the committee, may send his name and address to the hon. secretary pro tem., Jas. Norcross, Somenos.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

..New Goods Just In..

Dress Trimmings.

MILITARY AND FANCY BRAIDS..
JET AND BRAID EDGINGS.
SILK VELVET, all colors, at $1.25.
SILK VELVET, Black, $1.00.
These velvets are Special Value, being equal to those sold heretofore in the city at $1.75.
FANCY SILKS—Short lengths, suitable for house waists, at 75c. and $1 per yard.
FEATHER BOAS, now so Fashionable in Paris, direct from the from the French Manufacturers, at $1.50, $2, $2.50 to $18.50.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Seal Teeth
Mounted on all kinds of Jewelry in gold or silver. Lowest prices. Best work.

A Handsome Box Of Glove Powder Given Away

Notwithstanding the excellent value we are giving, besides guaranteeing every pair of our **Celebrated Kid Gloves** We will give the purchaser of every pair of Gloves a handsome Box of Glove Powder.
The Westside Glove is a beautiful soft kid equal to the best $1.50 glove sold in this city.
Price $1.25.
THE WESTSIDE
J. HUTCHESON & CO.

—THE—
Stanley House
GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

New Jackets, New Capes, New Mantles
Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods from one of the Finest Manufacturers in Europe to hand. They comprise one of the finest assortments of goods ever opened in British Columbia.

Prices are marked right down to the LOWEST NOTCH.

Ladies should see them at once.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

Changed Hands.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries AND Provisions

At the VERY LOWEST Prices. We have just received

Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.

SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

Australian Canned Meats

Luncheon Beef,
Roast Beef,
Roast Mutton,
Pork Sausage,
Etc., Etc.,

IN 1 AND 2 POUND CANS.
PRONOUNCED BY EPICURES AS "EXCELLENT."

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—THE—
Leander Tepid Swimming Bath
FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.

On or about September 20th the above Bath will be open to the public. The Swimming Bath is 52 feet long by 20 wide, fitted with the latest natatorial devices; also Shower and Electric Baths, fitted with hot and cold water. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor.
Special Terms to Schools, Clubs, Etc.
G. C. MESHER,
Sept26-1m Proprietor.

THAT CLINTON MEETING.

The Premier Found That He Could Not Carry Out His Programme.

The public meeting called by Mr. Davie during the assizes at Clinton, on Wednesday evening last, demonstrated with heartless clearness what is thought of the Premier and his government, in the Lillooet district at least, and on account of the assizes, there were a considerable number present from up the Cariboo way.

To assist Mr. Davie in entertaining the good people of Clinton and vicinity, Messrs. Semlin, Kitchen and Brown, M. P. P.'s, at considerable personal sacrifice, had kindly managed to be present. Some inkling of the fact that the entertainment was not to consist solely of a government solo, had got out, and the meeting hall was filled at the hour.

Mr. Davie took the platform, and, after proposing Mr. Walker for chairman, who was elected, proceeded to announce his programme for the evening, which was that he had met them for the purpose of a discussion on political affairs, and intended first to address them, to be followed by Messrs. Stoddart and Smith, members for the district, after which Messrs. Brown, Kitchen and Semlin would, doubtless, address them, after which he would ask the right to reply.

Mr. Boyd objected that such an arrangement would not be discussion, as it was then 8:30 o'clock, and, by the time the three men on the government side had spoken, it would be too late to give anyone else an opportunity. They wanted to hear the other gentlemen who were present, and the fair arrangement would be that Mr. Davie should speak first, to be followed by Mr. Brown and then the others.

Mr. Davie objected to this, but Mr. Stoddart supported Mr. Boyd's proposition, which was endorsed by the audience with hearty applause, and the arrangement made accordingly.

Mr. Davie opened his speech by attacking the petition of the Constitutional League which he denounced as a piece of sectionalism. He admitted that there had been a great deal of feeling against the government on the capital building question, but claimed that it had now died out, and that his speech in Westminster had done a great deal to convert the people of that part of the country where the government was now popular. He spoke then of the condition of the country generally, declaring it very prosperous—the finances of the country were in a prosperous condition—supporting this assertion by the usual argument about the prices of the stocks in London. He dwelt at a considerable length on the capital buildings question, defending that scheme by saying that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well, and revamped Mr. Turner's tourist attraction argument. He then returned to the petition, making a long attack upon it, and endeavoring to show that the words of the petition meant that the Independent party thought that representation should be strictly according to population, which, he said, would give the cities the whole representations of the country and practically disfranchise outlying districts. He also denounced the proposed convention at Kamloops in strong terms. The redistribution bill which he proposed to bring in would preserve the interests of the outlying districts, and the redistribution would be according to the proportion between Mainland and Island as shown by the census. He then used the usual arguments to defend the delay of redistribution, and, returning again to Westminster district, treated his audience to a long story of the enthusiastic reception he had received at Chilliwack, next denouncing his opponents of the Independent party as agitators who were endeavoring to ferment a spirit of unrest among the laboring classes, and declaring that capitalists would not invest their money where these agitators were, and the government was, therefore, determined to frown them down. The speaker then served up a rehash of his Westminster speech with respect to the comparative expenditure on Mainland and on Island for a term of years, and gave some information on the Shuswap & Okanagan railway business to the effect that the 40 per cent. of gross earnings on which the province depended to recoup it for the guarantee, had, so far, fallen far below the necessary figure. Speaking with unusual vigor, Mr. Davie then charged his opponents with being traitors to the interests of the province, in getting up a lying petition and opposing the efforts of the government to obtain the per capita grant on 11,000 or 12,000 Indians about whom so much has been said.

Mr. Davie spoke for an hour and three-quarters, eliciting very little applause from the audience, and taking up nearly the whole of his time in the manner above sketched, and going very little into discussion of provincial affairs.

Mr. Brown followed, and asked the indulgence of the audience if the manner of Mr. Davie's speech, which he proposed to answer, made it necessary for him to jump back and forwards from this subject to that, as Mr. Davie had done. Mr. Brown claimed that the sectionalism had been shown by the government and not by their opponents, citing the gerrymander of 1890, in which the government, being compelled to give two members to 3,000 voters on the Mainland, had given two to balance them to less than 300 voters on the Island. He also stated the fact that the demand of the Independents from first to last had been fair representation for the whole people of the province, taking population as a basis, and not according the claims of a few large, sparsely populated, outlying constituencies to much better representation than the cities and the more populous districts close to the cities. Taking up the premier's assertion in that respect, Mr. Brown denied that the financial affairs of the country were in a prosperous condition, showing that it was necessary to use borrowed money at the rate of over 20 per cent. per annum of the ordinary revenue in order to carry on the work of the country, and that the revenue of the province derived from permanent sources of revenue was actually falling, as shown by the estimates, the figures of which he quoted. In such a condition of affairs the parliament buildings scheme was one to be most strongly condemned. He then defended the constitutional league and their petition, showing the hollowness of Mr. Davie's criticisms thereof, and elicited hearty applause by declaring that the league deserved the hearty thanks of every patriotic man in the country. Continuing, the speaker hoped that the government in the matter of building roads and bridges would in future go upon the principle quoted by Mr. Davie with regard to the parliament buildings, that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. He went into some details on the question of redistribution, stating clearly the Independent platform as before given, and stating clearly that he had no intention of speaking to them in any different manner than that which he would use in his own constituency or elsewhere. Aside from the honesty of the matter, it was very bad policy to do so, as a man was sure to get left, as Mr. Davie had in the matter of certain statements he had made at meetings in different parts of the country. With regard to the excuses advanced by Mr. Davie for the government's delay in redistribution, Mr. Brown showed that they were useless in the face of the fact that the government had made no effort until the last moment to get the information they wanted, and that by going to the Indian office in Victoria they could at any time have found out the truth about these extra Indians. Referring to Mr. Davie's story about his reception in Chilliwack, etc., the speaker explained, amidst the laughter and applause of the audience, the true inwardness of the matter, declaring that the government would be beaten three to one in any part of Westminster district and so badly snowed under in Chilliwack that a gang of Chinamen would be needed to shovel them out. He then at some length took up Mr. Davie's statements about the action of the Independents on various matters, comparative expenditure on Island and Mainland, etc., quoting figures from the public accounts where these were applicable to sustain his position. Speaking of the railway guarantee policy, Mr. Brown said that he and his friends in the house had supported and did support every fair and reasonable proposition looking to the development of the country, but he confessed that he was becoming a little nervous about those railway guarantees and that the whole subject would bear very close and sharp examination. He then defended his party against the charge of traitorous conduct, especially in the matter of the extra per capita grant, showing that there could not actually be anything like the number of Indians shown by the Indian report in our unexplored territory, and declaring that the real traitors to the country were those who sought to make its government and people responsible for ridiculous demands which could not be sported by facts. He would support the government in any effort to obtain the extra grant on the actual number of uncounted Indians. Mr. Brown then expressed his regret that the lateness of the hour compelled him to shorten his remarks and omit many things which he wished to put before the audience. He concluded a speech of an hour's length by a brief summary of the platform and the policy of the opponents of the government. His speech was well received and frequently applauded.

Mr. Stoddart was then called upon, but refused to speak, as it was then getting very late, and they could hear him at any time.

Mr. Smith, on being called, said that he would not speak at length, as he had intended to do, but would content himself with a few remarks. At this point the audience, with the exception of sixteen, took a recess and adjourned to the outside of the hall, and Mr. Smith, after speaking for a few moments of the good treatment of the Lillooet district by the government, resumed his seat.

Mr. Semlin was then asked to address the meeting and spoke briefly and to the point. (The audience returned to the hall in fours and fives as soon as he began to speak, and the house was again filled before he had been speaking many minutes.) He dealt with the manner in which the government was squandering the resources of the country and sinking it beneath crushing taxation, and thoroughly exposed the hollowness of Mr. Davie's professions of regard for outlying districts by showing how he had swamped the settlers' vote in Comox by gerrymandering the Union mines into that constituency.

Mr. Kitchen was then called upon, but as it was about midnight declared that he could not think of asking the meeting to listen to him. The audience, however, appeared to be of a decidedly different opinion, and after cries of "Go on!" "We'll stay here all night to hear you!" "You must speak!" Mr. Kitchen delivered a brief address, dealing with facts and figures, in addition to points taken up by previous speakers, and demolishing a number of Mr. Davie's arguments. He made rather a sharp point by calling the attention of the audience to the fact that Mr. Davie professed to be up there on business, while the deputy attorney-general was also there, and the only business before the court was two cases which turned out to have very little foundation, as one bill had been thrown out by the grand jury and a verdict of acquittal returned in the other case. It was very easy, said the speaker, for a man to canvass the country when he had the treasury of the province at his back.

Mr. Kitchen's speech was very well received, and it was evident that he had become a favorite with the people of that section during his tour through the country.

This finished the list of speakers, and Mr. Davie, who had been making notes industriously, rose to reply, but as the audience again took a notion to adjourn, leaving only about a dozen in the hall, the honorable gentleman cut his remarks very short.

The meeting adjourned with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

Late as the hour was, a number of gentlemen who had been at the meeting had a supper prepared at the Dominion hotel, to which Messrs. Semlin, Kitchen and Brown were invited. A pleasant hour was spent, during which the success of the cause represented by the guests was enthusiastically toasted and pledges and exhortations to keep the ball rolling were the order of the evening.

Early next morning the people of Clinton met and elected Mr. E. Dougherty as their delegate to the Kamloops convention.—Columbian.

The many truthful testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla prove that Hood's cures, even when all others fail. Try it

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back coaches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

Mrs. Field's Entry Into Trade.

Mrs. Field, the wife of a son and namesake of the late Cyrus W. Field, has become a partner in a millinery establishment on Fifth avenue, with the honorable purpose of making money with which to assist her husband in paying obligations resting on him because of the failure of his brother, now under confinement in an asylum for the insane.

At one time such a step on the part of a lady of Mrs. Field's rearing and associations would have provoked surprise as a novelty. Now it is accepted as a matter of course. If a woman needs to make money, and she sees an opportunity to get it by trade, the general sentiment is that she acts very wisely in going into business. If she is competent for it, trade is as fit for her as for a man. If it is suitable and honorable for one, it is equally so for the other.

That is the prevalent feeling at this time. Mrs. Field does not step down socially by entering the millinery business. She remains where she was and gains rather than loses social esteem. Men merchants enjoy and deserve social consideration, and there is no reason why women merchants should not have it also, unless we go back to the old aristocratic contempt for trade itself. Even the aristocracies are giving up that feudalistic discrimination, and to introduce it here would be utterly absurd. American wealth and fashion are based on trade. The founders of the families of longest social distinction in New York were nearly all traders, and most of them traders in a small way. All the rich in this new country are newly rich. The oldest fortunes are only a few generations old. Very little was brought to this country by the early settlers. Thus all the large wealth of this country is new. It is not old enough to make its possessors weary of its enjoyment. It has still for them the charm of novelty. They have not lost their memory of the time when they were without the luxurnes and opportunities it now brings them, or parted with the inheritance of the qualities in the recent ancestors whose thrift produced it.

Mrs. Field has shown good judgment in selecting a business for which the feminine taste is peculiarly adapted; and she is wise in entering into it actively as a student of fashions and a partner who will be specially occupied in securing trade. Perhaps feminine business abilities are best exercised in the management of details. Women seem to be well fitted to the retail trade on that account. We believe that the failures among those engaged in it are much fewer proportionately than among men. Morever, they have an enviable reputation as honest merchants, prudent and trustworthy. The employment, too, gives them the shelter and protection so desirable for them. If they succeed they win the great and inestimable boon of independence. They have put their talent to needed use and not hidden it in a napkin.

All success, then, to Mrs. Field in her business venture, undertaken with motives so honorable, so unselfish, so womanly and so wifely.—New York Sun.

The Devil Plant.

A dispatch from Carthage, Miss., says: There has recently appeared in this vicinity a most peculiar growth known as the "devil plant," which is so deadly as to render all insect life and vegetation in its neighborhood lifeless. It is most innocent in appearance, being of a tender green, clinging close to the earth and sprinkled with small red blossoms, cup shaped, and holding in their heart a single drop of moisture. It is in this singular dew, which the sun has no power to dispel, that the plant's most blighting influence is said to lie. Bees by the hundreds have been found dead in these blossoms; indeed, the hives of the neighborhood are nearly depopulated by the noxious flowers. A gentleman who is noted as a botanist in these parts tasted this dew and declared that it was of a sickening sweetness, without odor and viscid like liquid gum. It was allowed to dwell on his tongue, which soon began to burn him so as to raise a blister, and the member swelled up and became discolored and exceedingly painful.

The bees have not been the only sufferers by this growth, but every insect approaching it seems to become paralyzed, and after a beat or two of the wings above this creeping upas drops dying among its cruel leaves. Cattle who have eaten of it die in a few hours in the greatest agony, with a sort of exaggerated tetanus, the skin drawn tense and the eyes protruding from the head. The ordinary remedies fail to restore one in these attacks. Vegetation also seems to shun the "devil plant," and whole tracts of meadow are now lying scorched and dead from the invidious approach of this unknown growth. Under the microscope the leaves exhibit innumerable little mouths or suchers of such tenacity as to sting the hand on which the leaf is laid, leaving a dull, red mark like the wound of a scorpion. The people of the vicinity say this plant is the forerunner of disaster, it having made a previous appearance just before the outbreak of the war and on each occasion of the coming of the yellow fever.

An effort has been made to burn it out, but, protected by its singular dew, this has failed. The dead bodies of cattle which have died of eating it on being examined show that the digestive organs are swollen to four times their natural size and look as if they had been burned; the heart is congested, and the blood of a dark, unusual tinge, with an odor like benzoin. The plant is of rapid growth, covering acres in a few days, requiring little hold and going over every obstacle in its way, the roots being of thread-like fineness and extending only an inch or two below the surface of the ground, but exhibiting extraordinary tenacity once they have seized hold of a spot, enwrapping pebbles, old roots, etc., like clinging fingers.

Domestic Snakes.

In Brazil rats have multiplied to such an extent that the inhabitants are obliged to train a certain kind of snake to exterminate them. This domestic snake is the Giboia, a small species of boa, about 12 feet in length, and as thick as a man's arm. They can be bought in the markets of Rio Janeiro, Bahia, etc., at prices ranging from one to two dollars.

These snakes are quite tame and harmless. Their motion is very slow, and they usually pass the whole day asleep, coiled up in the sun. But when night comes on, the Giboia is suddenly transformed; a new instinct seems to possess it; it makes its way to every part of the house, with a caution and cunning of which we hardy suspect it capable. It even manages to creep up between the rafters of the roof, and under the floor, which is not at all incredible, when we consider how the houses there are constructed.

The Giboia is now in ambush. If a rat appears, it is doomed. With one bound the snake is upon it, catches it by the nape of the neck, and crushes it. As snakes seldom eat, even when at liberty, the Giboia does not kill the rats on account of hunger, but solely from instinct, and in this way is of incalculable service.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts.

PURE COFFEE.

THIS IS THE COFFEE THAT WON THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR CONTRACT.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CHASE & SANBORN,
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The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
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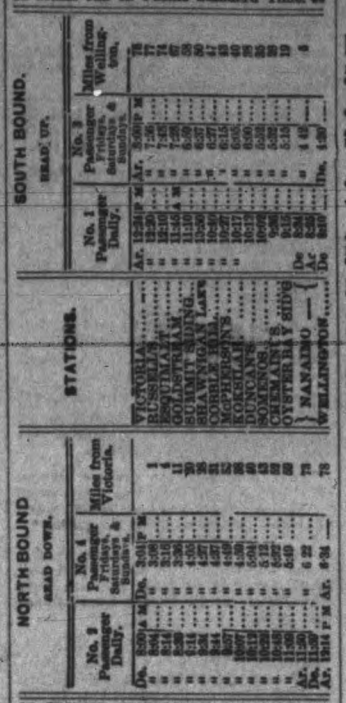
RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.



ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,
Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Luiz Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

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Through tourist and sleeping cars daily to St. Paul and Montreal.

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Empress of India (6000 tons) sails from Vancouver Oct. 16th.

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R.M. S. Miowera (3000 tons) due Victoria October 8th. Sails for Honolulu and Australian ports on Oct. 10th and monthly sailings thereafter.

The following Atlantic steamship lines represented, by which lowest rates can always be obtained:

Allan, American, Anchor, Beaver, Cunard, Dominion, Gubon, French, Hales, Hallburg American, North German, Lloyd and White Star Line.

For freight and passenger rates and other information apply to

G. L. COURTNEY, Agent C.P. R.
Cor. Government and Fort streets.
GEO. McG. BROWN, Dist. Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

— THE —

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in charge of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,

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SPEED	Victoria Route.			TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			1117
8 30 am	Lv	M1	..."Tacoma..."	110 Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	26	...Seattle...	82 Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	98 Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	M1 Lv 8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M1		A		
11 00 pm	Lv	26	..."Seattle..."	88	Ar	6 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	..Port Madison	47	Lv	2 15 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	..Port Gamble..	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	72	Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	98	Pt. Townsend	M1	Lv	8 00 am

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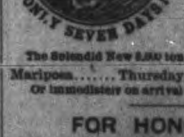

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DIVIDING THE COST.

Work Under the Local Improvement System Restricted.

HOW THE ALDERMEN STOOD ON IT

Local Improvement in Its Fullest Sense Has Advocates in the Council—North Ward Members Talk of Its Representation—Sewerage Work.

Aldermen Munn, Henderson, Baker, Bragg, Styles, Belyea and McKillican and Mayor Beaven were at the regular meeting of the city council last evening. Immediately after the minutes were over the mayor submitted a by-law to amend the local improvement by-law and the council went into committee of the whole on it. The mayor explained that the amendment made the local improvement by-law apply only to sewerage work, extending a street and paving a street, and provided that where an owner put in a paved sidewalk the city could reimburse him to the extent of the cost of a wooden sidewalk.

Ald. Styles and Baker warmly commended the proposed amendments.

Ald. Munn said that it practically repealed the local improvement by-law. It was all very fine to provide for paying the cost of improvements out of the general revenue when there was no money in the general revenue to do the work with. The people would have to come back to the idea again.

The mayor said they had $1,500 a month to spend on such improvements.

Ald. Baker said there were parts of the city that needed improvement and it was unfair to make the residents in that particular district assume all the cost. Ald. Munn lived in a favored district.

Ald. Munn said it did not matter where he lived, the situation was just the same.

The mayor conceded the truth of what Ald. Munn said. The idea was to divide the cost or expense. Local improvement in the fullest sense had been a failure.

Ald. Belyea said after all it did not matter just how the money was paid. However, he thought all small or temporary improvements should be excluded from the local improvement system, and all permanent improvements included. One thing was certain and that was that if all the work were to be done with money from the general revenue they would have to face higher taxation. He objected to some of the proposed amendments. The original scheme of local improvement was too expensive, and if some remedial measures could not be proposed it had better be abandoned.

Ald. Henderson said he was glad a move was being made to remedy the by-law. It was time for something to be done. He believed the amendment still left too many things under the old system. He believed the extension of Birdcage walk would benefit all Government street. The widening of a street should be left to all the city to pay. Small matters should be done of the general revenue.

The mayor said a principle had to be established and followed.

Ald. Styles said the whole local improvement scheme should be annihilated. It was hard to work. There were certain favorable features and many unfavorable ones. The money spent on the Broad street extension could have been used to improve a dozen smaller streets. The old by-law drew the line too fine. The citizens were not being treated rightly. He had been abused often over it.

Ald. Munn said that it was true that it was a poor by-law to make capital out of. It placed the matter out of the hands of the council, which no longer had morsels to dole out to its children. There was no revenue to do this work. The council should perfect the by-law. It was the correct system. It had been made a success in other cities.

Ald. Bragg commended the amendments. He proposed a special levy annually of say 4 mills to create an improvement fund.

The mayor reviewed the objections to the local improvement system and gave the reasons for its failure to succeed.

Ald. McKillican said for four years he had advocated local improvements. He wanted to see it put properly before the people. If it were properly understood it would, he believed, be a success. It was actually not such a hardship in the outskirts or newly-annexed districts as it was in the centre, where the people had paid taxes for years. The idea was not workable because the pepole would not work with it.

After considerable discussion of a legal nature the committee rose, reported the bill complete, and passed it.

A by-law to amend the streets by-law to conform with the new local improvement by-law was read. The council went into committee and passed it.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of $1,726.80 out of the surface drainage fund. It took the usual course. The same committee recommended the payment of $2,567.80 out of the general revenue. It took the usual course. The same committee recommended the payment of $491 on the Oswego street drain account. It was favorably acted upon.

The committee on the Old Folks' Home recommended the admission of Hugh McKenzie and the re-admission of George Conners to the home. The report was favorably treated.

The sewerage committee presented a report stating that J. E. Thomas had been appointed temporarily at the Work estate drain and urged that it be made permanent, and also recommended the laying of surface drains on View and Quadra streets and Pemberton road.

Ald. Baker wanted to know if there was money enough left to do all the work.

Ald. Baker replied that there was $35,000 left in the fund.

Ald. Styles said he hoped some of the $35,000 would be devoted to the Johnson street sewer.

Ald. Baker objected to the naming of the inspector by the committee. He had a notice up on the board which he believed should have taken precedence. He said the North ward was not represented on either the street or park committees and it was unfair.

Ald. Bragg spoke in support of the last statement of Ald. Baker.

The mayor said of course the report of the committee superseded Ald. Baker's motion, but said the matter was in the hands of the council.

Ald. Henderson said any alderman was at liberty at any time to make an amendment.

After considerable discussion the report of the sewerage committee, carrying with it the naming of Mr. Thomas, was adopted. Ald. Baker refrained from voting, and after the show of hands he charged the mayor with treating him unfairly.

The notice in which Ald. Bragg asks leave to introduce a by-law to divide the city into four wards with two representatives from each was called up. Ald. Bragg said in explanation that the North ward had more ratepayers than the other two combined. He wanted an expression from the aldermen.

Ald. Belyea said he had in the last eight months changed his mind. He now believed the ward lines should be obliterated and the aldermen named from the whole city. He heard complaints very frequently from the members from the North Ward. He never heard it from the South or Centre members. It was the value of property, not area, that was represented. The modern idea was to allow each property holder but one vote. St. Johns had by a tremendous majority voted for representation at large, and other eastern cities were following suit. He proposed to vote against granting leave to Ald. Bragg to present his by-law.

The mayor said that notice should be taken of the fact that the voters list was being prepared in considering the matter.

Ald. Munn said the act provided that changes should be made under certain conditions and he did not believe Ald. Bragg had shown the necessity or given a reason for the change.

Ald. Baker said that the need for the change was apparent. He argued for a change and blamed the members of the South and Centre wards for their opposition.

Ald. Styles was opposed to any change in the manner of representation. It was Centre ward that should be enlarged.

Leave was declined and Ald. Baker exclaimed, "There is the proof."

Ald. Munn brought up the matter of a naval demonstration. Mayor Beaven said the admiral should be consulted.

Council adjourned at 10:50.

Tobacco and Cholera.

The medical theory which was propounded a few weeks ago that tobacco was an excellent bactericide has again been revived in England over the present cholera scare, which occupies a large space in all the papers. It is now stated on the credit of an Italian doctor that the smoke of the Cavour, Virginia and Tuscan cigars, and of all black and chopped tobaccos, is very injurious to the bacillus of Asiatic cholera, and very useful during epidemics of typhoid fever. As men are now perfuming themselves with eucalyptus oil as a preventive in view of the imminent approach of cholera, the more timid who have not yet taken to the fragrant weed may be tempted to surrender their scruples and pay periodical visits to the tobacconist's. The theory of the Italian doctor has by no means been hastily or carelessly formed. He has given the subject "long and laborious" study and arrives at his conclusions with all the gravity of a learned philosopher. It is clear that the statistics of smoking, when smoking is resorted to as a preventive, will prove nothing, during times of epidemic, as to the protective value of tobacco.

A $40,000 Cup.

The British museum has just come into possession of a gold cup which is 502 years old and which has a curious history. It was originally the property of a Duc de Berry, by whose command it was fashioned in France. Thereafter it was presented by him to his nephew, Charles VI. It seems afterwards to have been been pawned by the French king in return for a sum of money lent him by England to carry on his wars; the first trace of it in English history is found in the rein of Henry VI., and it remained in the possession of the English sovereigns until that extraordinary compound of qualities, James I., made a gift of it to a Spanish ambassador who came to England to conclude peace. This Spaniard in turn presented it to a convent, and 10 years ago the abbess sold it to a French baron, from whom the Messrs. Wertheimer purchased it for £8,000. This sum has been paid to Messrs. Wertheimer, who consented to let the British museum have it at cost price. The amount has been raised partly by subscription. Nearly £3,000 has been contributed by the Treasury, however, but what special characteristic about the cup has softened Sir William Harcourt's heart to so great an extent is not known.

Shy Children.

One of the most difficult tasks for a mother to perform is to judiciously manage a shy child without making it morbid in disposition. Children of this peculiar temperament are very sensitive, and usually of a nervous organization, and need to be stimulated so as to have courage and confidence in themselves.

Many mothers, in their desire to cure this fault, are unthinkingly cruel by using severity as a means of correction, thus increasing the natural distrust and fear of the unfortunate little ones, while others are quite as thoughtless in ridiculing their weakness, thus seeking to awaken a feeling of shame in the timid natures. That both of these methods, or any others calculated to intimidate or destroy sentiments of trust in others are a great mistake is without saying. Mothers should feel the deepest sympathy for this infirmity in their children—for it really is nothing else—and let their hearts guide them in their efforts to overcome it. To do this, the source of the error should be shown to the child, and it the management of shy children goes should be taught that the extreme distrust is ill-founded, and gently led out of the manifold miseries attending bashfulness, step by step, until it can see for itself the folly of the timidity.

The impressions of childhood are lasting; parents should be careful that the first given in infancy to their sensitive shrinking babes should be hopeful and true, always giving self-confidence and strength where needed. Unfeeling nurses often take advantage of the weakness of shy children, using their easily awakened fears to frighten them into submission to their many times unreasonable demands of obedience. It is much less trouble to keep a restless, nervous child quiet by filling its little mind with fears of hobgoblins, ghosts, and other monsters than to patiently put it to sleep or to amuse it for hours. To permit such cruelty is an outrage on the part of any mother, and to plead ignorance of its being done in her nursery is no excuse, for it is the duty of every woman who is blessed with the title of motherhood to know how every hour of her child's life is spent as long as it is wholly dependent on her care. While the little body is daintily clothed, and in every way cared for, it should be borne in mind that the heart's sufferings and feelings should be considered, and that the rights of such should be respected in every child.

Let mothers then cherish their shy, sensitive children very tenderly, teaching them, first of all, to trust in God, and then confidence in themselves and their fellow beings.—Ladies' Home Journal.

An Eclipse and a Poem.

Notes and Queries: Apparently the usually accepted epoch at which Archilochus, the great satirist of Patos, flourished must be brought down about half a century. In one of the fragments which alone remains of the works admired by Horace, he talks of Zeus turning midday into night, a phenomenon so remarkable that he thinks no one ought afterward be surprised at anything—not even if the dolphins and the land animals should change places. An Italian astronomer, Prof. Milloserich of Rome, has recently re-examined the question of explaining this by the occurrence of a total eclipse of the sun in the locality where Archilochus resided, in the result that one only in the seventh century before Christ will perfectly correspond with the circumstances. This was the eclipse of April 6, B. C., 648, which was total over Tharos about 10 o'clock in the morning, and thus fixes the date of the composition of the poem.

Wouldn't Trade on Sunday.

A Portland (Me.) man went up in the country to buy a horse recently. It was on a Sunday, by the way, the only day that the busy citizen could spare from his occupation. He had no definite idea just where he was going, but he had his eye out for anything on four legs that looked promising. Finally as he drove along a pretty country highway, he espied three horses in a small sabe-yard. He drove in and hitched his steed and leaned upon the fence, looking the stock over. One young mare attracted his attention especially, and he was admiring her when the house door opened and an old man of very trim countenance came out. There was the usual preliminaries about the weather and the farmer asked: "Looking for anything particular?"

"Well, I want to buy a horse, and I must confess that I like the looks of that mare there very much. What is your price?"

"Tut, tut. I never do business on the Lord's day. Why, sir, I'm a deacon in the church, and whatever else I may do I will not profane the Lord's day by buying and selling. Why, sir, seems as though all you city folks wanted to come out here and dicker on Sunday."

The Portland man commenced to feel ashamed before the grave eyes of this old man. The farmer continued:

"Isn't there one day that you can rest from your everlasting trading? Now, last Sunday a man came along here—said he was from Portland—and he offered $200 for that mare. Dear me; ridiculous! Why, she's worth—I mean scandalous—to talk trade on the Sabbath. Two hundred dollars can never buy her. Why, she can show a two—tut, tut, I mean I shall show any one the door who comes around here talking trade on Sundays. No offense to you, mister, I see you take an interest in the mare. You won't find a better one around here, I'll tell you that. We had a little brush on the road day before yesterday and I cleaned 'em out and—I consider that the least that a man can do is to keep from trading horses on Sunday. If a man should offer me $250 to-day (Sunday) I wouldn't look at him; no, sir, I wouldn't—"

The Portland man gravely took out his pocket-book—he told a Journal man this for a fact—and, opening it, laid it on the fence. Then he moistened his thumb and forefinger, and not paying the least attention to the farmer he counted out $225, doubled it up and advanced towards the deacon. The latter danced backward, flapping his hands deprecatingly like a great shanghai and expostulating earnestly. The visitor passed and impressively added a $10 bill to the wad, while the gleaming eyes regarded him intently; he walked plumb up to the deacon, grabbed his hand and attempted to cram the money into the broad palm. The deacon wouldn't allow it—no, not he. He backed away toward the yard, unfastened the gate and disappeared in the stable. In a minute he came out, a halter in his hand. Said he with a queer gruffness:

I've a good mind to order you off the premises. I see you're determined to steal the mare. You're bigger'n I am and I don't know as I can help myself, but if you're bound to do it I s'pose you'll steal this halter, too."

The old man had whirled around his back to the visitor. He held his great hand behind his back, palm upward, and the fingers were wriggling like a lobster's claws. The Portland man tiptoed up, jammed the money into the itching fist, caught the mare and towed her away behind his carriage. All this time he was getting a good deacon's opinion of a graceless scamp who would steal a horse from a defenseless man on Sunday.

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House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

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The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

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W. R. CREECH, Manager.

LOST AT SEA.

A Capsized Boat Causes Anxiety—Cedar District Show.

Nanaimo, Oct. 3.—Great anxiety was felt last evening by the friends of Pilot Sabiston for his safety. A report was brought to the boathouse of a sloop being sighted out in the gulf bottom up, and it led to the suggestion that it was the pilot. A telegram was received by Mr. Sloan from Vancouver asking if a boat had arrived at Nanaimo from that city, as it was feared the occupants were drowned, so that there is a possibility that the old pilot may yet be safe. The steamer Esperanza was dispatched to bring in the boat. The Esperanza found Sabiston and his boat and they are unharmed. Chief of Police Stewart went out again in the Esperanza to find the capsized boat.

G. L. Henshilwood died at the Veronica Home yesterday. The deceased had been in a critical condition for some time, and the only chance to prolong life was by an operation in the intestines. Dr. Sloggett performed the operation, assisted by Drs. McKechnie and Praeger, but it was too late. The funeral took place this afternoon.

The funeral of H. M. Ross took place yesterday. The deceased expired on Sunday, having suffered for some time from a cancer in the stomach. The Nanaimo Caledonia society and the I.O.O.F followed the remains to the grave.

Mayor Haslam escorted the British farmer delegates around the city last evening in carriages and showed them every point of interest, but owing to the approaching darkness he was unable to take them to Cedar district.

The Nanaimo board of trade met this afternoon for the purpose of considering the practicability of making a road direct from Nanaimo to the quartz ledges at China creek. The provincial government will be asked to carry out the work.

The Cedar district agricultural show on Saturday was a great success. By way of variety the Riverside and Wellington football teams played a match on the grounds. It was won by the latter. In the evening a dance was given in the Institute hall and highly enjoyed.

Supposed to be Drowned.

Much uneasiness is being felt for Ted Daykin, son of lighthouse-keeper Daykin, and E. D. McNaughton, who it is feared were drowned at the mouth of the Nitinat river. They started out for Carmanah Point on a fishing and hunting trip. On Saturday the boat was seen by the Indians descending Nitinat river, but it is not known whether the missing men were in her. The boat was picked up shortly afterward down the river, the blankets, rifle and other goods being in her. Mr. Daykin in reporting the matter said: "While I have no proof they are drowned I feel so sure of it that I give up all hopes of ever seeing my boy again. I have Indians patrolling the beach on both sides, and also searching the lake. At 5 o'clock Mr. Robinson called me up and said the Indians had picked up one of the oars three miles east of Nitinat, while he picked up another half way to Clayoose from here. That would make it about five miles east of Nitinat, so you can see what little hope there is of their being alive."

Marine

During the past quarter 143 American vessels have entered at Victoria and 138 have cleared.

The steamship Miowera, on her third trip north, will arrive here on or about Sunday from Australia and the Hawaiian islands. She has 75 cabin and steerage passengers and a good cargo of freight.

The steamer Princess Louise returned this morning from northern ports with a full load of salmon, made up as follows: 3,183 cases from Price's cannery, Gardner's Inlet; 2,207 cases from Findlay, Durham & Brodie's cannery, Naas river; 250 cases from the Balmoral cannery, Skeena river, and 3,318 cases from the Wannuck Packing Co., Rivers Inlet.

The steamer Yosemite arrived from New Westminster at 10 o'clock last evening without the eastern mail, the train being late. She left for Vancouver this morning in place of the Premier, which steamer is just out of the repairers' hands.

St. John's Harvest Festival.

A harvest festival will be held this evening at St. John's church, Bishop Perrin preaching. The order of service follows:

Opening Voluntary—"Cantilene Pastorale" Guilmant
Processional Hymn—382
Responses ..... Tallis's Festal
Psalms—148, 149, 150.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis ..... Marks
Anthem—"Ye shall dwell in the land" ..... Sir John Stainer
Hymn—381
Hymn—395
Sermon—The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Columbia
Solo—"O Rest in the Lord"..Mendelssohn
Miss Warren.
Recessional Hymn—396
Closing Voluntary—Offertoire in C Minor., E. Batiste
March in E Flat.....Lefebvre Wely

Jones Murder Trial.

The trial of Wilson, the alleged murderer of Jones, will take place on Wednesday at a special assize to be held for the purpose. The witnesses, officers and sailors of the bark Rathdown, on which the murder was committed, will arrive from the Mainland to-night. In the speedy trials court to-morrow Wilson, the alleged murderer, will charge Francis, a member of the crew, with assault. In the murder case the Attorney-General will appear for the prosecution and J. P. Walls will defend the prisoner.

Mantles, Waterproofs,

See us this week. We have the new styles. Some mantles you will observe hang, but these fit. Special values we offer in the above lines. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge, proprietor.

$2.75 per Costume $2.75

Full custom lengths of heavy winter dress goods in new colors and designs at Russell & McDonald's.

Back From Alberni.

Hon. Col. Baker, Minister of Mines, and Herbert Carmichael, government assayer, returned yesterday from Alberni. They visited the new mining district and personally inspected the ledges. On Saturday evening a public meeting was held in the Alberni school house, Mr. Fletcher, M. P. P., in the chair. Col. Baker addressed the meeting on the mining prospects of the district. He was of opinion that Alberni would soon be a large producer of gold and of course all the residents would be benefited. He defended the government for building the new parliament buildings and spoke at some length on the finances of the province. Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Robertson also addressed the meeting on the mining prospects.

THE TOTAL CATCH.

Victoria Sealers Took 65,000 Sealskins This Year.

The Times this evening presents to its readers an unofficial statement of the catch of the Victoria sealing fleet for the season of 1893. All of the fleet excepting the schooner Maud S. in custody at Yokohama, Walter L. Rich, W. P. Hall and Annie C. Moore have returned to port. The catches of the latter are given as reported last. Some of the figures below are given in round numbers but the actual official report from the custom house can hardly change it 1000 either way.

Carlotta G. Cox	2772
Agnes MacDonald	2766
Umbrina	2554
Triumph	2380
Penelope	2271
Oscar and Hattie	2200
Geneva	2000
Vera	2000
Mary Ellen	2000
Dora Steward	1895
May Belle	1832
Ocean Belle	1820
Enterprise	1700
Casco	1672
Walter A. Earle	1688
Libbie	1630
Sapphire	1600
E. B. Marvin	1524
Viva	1500
Ainoke	1407
Sadie Turpel	1406
Borealis	1307
Arietas	1300
Brenda	1253
Mermaid	1200
Annie E. Paint	1200
Mascotte	1182
City of San Diego	1150
Mary Taylor	1100
Pioneer	1050
Otto	1036
Diana	1000
Katherine	900
Theresa	845
Kate	803
Fawn	884
Rosie Olsen	658
Beatrice	655
W. P. Sayward	600
Victoria	410
Mischief	344
Labrador	263
San Jose	242
Mountain Chief	188
Wanderer	200
South Bend	150
Venture	82
Cape Beale	56
Not Yet in Port.	
Latter L. Rich	1050
W. P. Hall	1200
Annie C. Moore	1150
Maud S. (seized)	1051
Total	65,897

One American schooner, the Mary Brown, which did not outfit here, but discharged here. She took 1050 skins.

Nautical.

The barkentine Sudden left for Hastings to-day in tow of the Hoe.

The bark Formosa came into the inner harbor this morning in tow of the Lorne.

A sailor named McDonald, from the Agnes MacDonald, was sent to the marine hospital to-day.

The American schooner Salvator is here from San Francisco to load lumber for Robert Ward & Co. She will probably go to the Royal City mills.

[SHORT LOCALS.

A meeting of the subscribers to the fund and others favorable to the reception to the Victoria lacrosse team will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the board of trade rooms.

—A boat was stolen from a boat house, James Bay, the other day. Yesterday the owner of the boat got a good clue to the thief and gave chase. The thief soon outdistanced the owner and both thief and boat cannot be found.

—Bolton Rogers, ex-chief of police of Seattle, returned this morning from Alert Bay. He went north in search of Scotty Hamilton, wanted for the larceny of $800 from the United States mail. He failed to locate him.

That Diamond Stone.

The diamond ring case was up in the police court this afternoon. The ring turns out to be worth $125 in stead of $50, as first stated. Gregory Sauer put that price on it. He said that it was nearly two carat and has agreed to sell to Gus Varrelman for that amount. Young Ramons gave evidence that he saw Currier take the diamond that he found in his father's store on Oriental avenue and saw him substitute a piece of glass. Dick Wallace was present at the time, and Currier left, saying that he would return with $30, which he said he would get for it. Wallace soon after left and both disavowed any knowledge of the stone. Ramons recognized the stone on the left hand of Currier in the Delmonico Sunday, Currier was playing billiards. Constable Hildreth said that Currier claimed he had paid $30 for it. This will be the defence of Currier. The case was in progres at the time of going to press.

Ancient Sources of Amber.

The question as to whether amber was exported from the far east to Europe is discussed in a paper by A. B. Meyer, read before the Isis society of Dresden. There seems to be little doubt that some specimens now sold at Rangoon are of Baltic origin, as proved by the amount of succinic acid in them. But there are, on the other hand, many authorities for the derivation of amber from India and especially Burmah. There are four passages in Pliny, giving India as the native country of amber, and ancient Greek authors, especially Sophocles, testify to its origin in Eastern India. It would be very strange if the Phoenicians, while shipping ivory, peacock feathers, jewels, tin, and spices from "Ophir," had left behind a highly valued, abundant, striking and easily transportable article like amber. A specimen of Burmite, as the Indian amber is now usually called, from the Indian Museum, Calcutta, gave 2 per cent. of succinic acid, another specimen analyzed by Dr. Helm gave off none. The specimens examined by the latter "had frequently imbedded in them, small particles of decayed wood and bark," which recalls a passage in Eschylus who says that the Indian amber often has pieces of pine bark adhering to it. The Indian origin of much of the amber acquired by the Mediterranean nations in ancient times appears, therefore, to be placed beyond doubt. It is indeed probable that Baltic amber did not become a regular article of commerce before the first century of the Christian era.—Nature, London.

Seven Yards for One Dollar.

Of heavy Scotch dress goods at Russell & McDonald's.

RARE SPORT.

Stewart's Falls on the Koksilah River an Anglers' Paradise.

South Cowichan, Oct. 3.—Although late in the season for angling, E. H. Forrest and R. Young went to try their rods at Stewart's Falls, on the Koksilah river. Though little known to sportsmen, this is one of the best pools in the district for fish. In a very short time after arriving at the falls Mr. Forrest had the great pleasure of hooking a large fish. With the help of Mr. Young's landing hook the finny beauty was successfully landed. He measured two feet and weighed five pounds. It was a salmon. Towards evening Mr. Young hooked another large fish, but having broken his landing hook was unable to get it out of the water. They were fishing with red and white fly, and caught about 50 good sized fish.

PERSONAL.

S. M. Robins came down from Nanaimo to-day.

Bolton Rogers ex-chief of the Seattle police is at the Driard.

E. J. Palmer, of Chemainus, came over from the Mainland last evening.

H. M. Price came down from the North on the steamer Princess Louise.

N. S. Hoffar and R. H. Parkinson, Vancouver; Thos. Lewis and wife, Bangor, N. S.W.; D. R. Grant, Ladner's Landing, and E. Higgs, Pender Island, are registered at the Oriental.

An Eclipse of the Sun.

The leading astronomical event of October is the solar eclipse, which takes place on the 9th. This eclipse is annular, and the annulus will be seen in full splendor in latitude 42 degress 27 minutes north, longitude 126 degress 26 minutes west, at which point the eclipse will be central at apparent noon. The path of the annulus lies very unfavorably for observation, being almost entirely within the Pacific ocean. The axis of the shadow first strikes the earth in the North Pacific southwest of the Aleutian islands at latitude 44 degrees 44 minutes north, longitde 1470 degrees east; from thence the central line runs southeasterly, passing east of the Sandwich islands, and ends in northern Bolivia, at latitude 11 degrees 37 minutes south, longitude 66 degrees 17 minutes west. In America the eclipse will be partial, and can be seen south and west of a line beginning at the northwest corner of North Dakota and terminating at the Atlantic coast near the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia. In this locality the eclipse will begin 10h. 27m. 20s., and ends at 12h. 31m. 9s., Pacific standard time.

A Strange Feat.

Writing in the Journal of the Polynesian society, Miss Teuira, of Honolulu, says that a strange ceremony used to be practiced by the heathen priests at Ralates, but can now only be performed by two descendants of priests, Tupua and Taero by name. This ceremony consisted in causing people to walk in procession over a hot earth oven without any preparation on their feet, whether barefooted or shod, yet upon their emergence they did not even smell of fire. The ovens are frequently 30 feet in diameter, and are filled with roots of the ti-plant (Draconea terminalis) and short pieces of ape-root (arum costatum). It is hoped that someone will endeavor to solve the mystery of the feat while those men who practise is still live.

Subterranean Waters.

Subterranean waters at times exert an energy dangerous to the people above. The Prussian town of Schneidermuhl has just had a narrow escape from destruction by the overflow caused in deepening an artesian well, and a German writer, C. Falkenhorst, mentions instances in which the water has been made to rush with great force from wells and springs through the influence of earthquakes. A more common danger results from the formation of cavities in the strata of the earth by the dissolving of soluble salts—especially common salt, carbonate of lime and gypsum. Bischoff has estimated that the little river Pader, near Paderborn, abstracts from the earth 270 pounds of carbonate of lime per minute, and the Lorenz spring in Leukerbad brings up annually 8,000,000 pounds of gypsum. The surface above ground that is being honeycombed is an unsafe place to live. Sudden collapses in the Karst mountains often bury many inhabitants, and in the North German plains large areas sometimes fall in, forming depressions which fill with water and become lakes. Rivers and lakes, on the other hand, sometimes disappear through the natural or artificial formation of openings beneath them. The lakes near Eisleben, not far from Schneidermuhl, are slowly sinking, and their waters are draining into the Mansfield copper mines, threatening the existence of an industry employing 18,000 miners.

The T Girders Used by the Romans.

In discussing the use of iron on a large scale by the Romans, Mr. Gardner writes: "From Pompeii we might infer the total abstinence of constructive ironwork in Roman architecture, yet Prof. Aitchison claims that in the Baths of Caracalla a large ceiling was supported on iron girders." This fact might be stated less doubtfully than these words would imply, since some tons of broken iron T girders were arranged so as to form square panels, which were filled in with concrete decorated with mosaic and delicate stucco reliefs, all colored and gilt, thus forming a strong and richly-decorated flat ceiling, with a span of enormous width.—The Saturday Review.

3 BARGAINS 3

1. House---
All conveniences; two lots; fruit trees; good garden; a beautiful place, well situated; will rent for $300.
Price, $3,250.

2. One Acre---
One of the finest sites in or about Victoria; convenient, with magnificent view; good garden.
Only $1,500.

3. The Best Lot at Oak Bay.

ENQUIRE OF 9 TROUNCE AVE. 9
OR..... 30 BROAD STREET 30

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Louise from the North—H M Price, John Draney, C F Morrison, L H Bolton, J Hutchinson, R Vincent, Harry Nicholson, Albert Pool.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Louise from the North—R P Rithet & Co, Turner Beeton & Co, Simon Leiser, James Noble, F D & Brodie, Bell Irving & Patterson.

15c. per Yard D. Width All Wool.

French dress goods at Russell & McDonald's.

Argyle House

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
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SPECIAL BARGAINS.

14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.

6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.

15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.

WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.

GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.

WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.

BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR

A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.

J. Horner & Co.

LOW PRICES RULE WITH US.

Our Rule:

"Do unto Others as we would "have Others do unto Us."

In Making Prices

We consider Values. It is not a matter of small cash, but of the equivalent of whatever is paid. That is the true estimate of economy.

We are Governed

By the actual wearing quality of goods in naming Prices. A dollar's worth of money for a dollar's worth of wear. Isn't that the better plan?

By Actual Values

In Fall and Winter Clothing we hope and expect to retain your confidence, and we now present the

Latest Styles in Winter Goods

For Your Inspection.

CASH AND ONE PRICE

Cameron

55 Johnson Street.

Notice---For Cash Only.

On and after September 15th, the Victoria West Coal Yard will sell Coal at the following rates.

Best Wellington (Screened) Coal, $7.00 per Ton. Best Slack Coal, $4.00.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

Telephone 212. VICTORIA WEST COAL YARD.

FOR CASH ONLY.

We the undersigned Coal Dealers from and after the 15th inst. will sell Coal at the following Rates:

Best Screened Coal, -	$7.00 per Ton.
do do do -	$2 per 1-4 Ton.
Slack, - - - -	$4.00 per Ton.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

VICTORIA COAL, WOOD & LUMBER CO.,
CENTRAL COAL AND WOOD YARD.
WELLINGTON COAL YARD
BRODERICK'S COAL YARD
ROCK BAY COAL YARD,
JANION'S WHARF COAL YARD.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase)..... £600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE..... £270,000, $1,314,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (Kootenay Lake).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, Manager.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

FINE ..... FRESH BUTTER

JUST ARRIVED.

R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort St.

SPECTACLE WEARERS

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS In British Columbia.

F. W. Nolte & Co.
37 Fort Street.

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co'y,
(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 24.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has this day been levied upon the members of the above named Company, payable at the Company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the seventh day of October, 1893, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE A. SARGISON, Secretary.
Victoria, September 4, 1893. s6-15t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of Ralph Sterrit, deceased, and in the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act."

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Crease, bearing date the 29th day of September, A.D. 1893, I was appointed administrator of all and singular the personal estate, chattels and credits of Ralph Sterrit, late of the City of Victoria, deceased, intestate.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 29th day of October, A.D. 1893, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH, Official Administrator.
s28-1w.

WANTED.

Husband and wife (without encumbrance) as General Assistants in the new Protestant Orphans' Home.

Written applications, stating qualifications, etc., will be received until Saturday, October 7, by

CHAS. HAYWARD, Hon. Sec'y.
Oct2-td

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

American Schooner
"Wm. Bowden"
Carl. Fjerem, Master.

Neither Capt. Fjerem nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

ROB'T WARD & CO., Limited Liability, Temple Building, Agents and Consignees.
sep11-2w

Photographs!
Finest
CABINET PHOTOS
$3.00 PER DOZEN,
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.
K. FORBES MACKIE,
Photographer, 59½ Government Stree

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall, on Monday, the 2nd day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Municipal Council as Alderman for South Ward, in the place and stead of George A. McTavish.

The mode of nomination shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notices and 2 p.m., of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of October, A.D., 1893, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., at Number 27 Government Street, between Broughton and Courtney Streets, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 29th day of September, 1893.

W. K. BULL, Returning Officer.

Lacrosse Reception.

A meeting of the Subscribers to the fund and others favorable to the reception to the Victoria Lacrosse Team, is called for TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, in the Board of Trade Rooms, at 8 o'clock, sharp.

H. D. HELMCKEN, Secretary pro tem.

Municipal Election.

To the Electors of South Ward:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Having been nominated as a Candidate for South Ward I solicit your votes and suffrage.

J. DOUGALL.
Oct2-3t (Colonist copy.)

To the Electors of South Ward.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I am a candidate for election for South Ward and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

D. R. HARRIS.
Victoria, 2nd October, 1893. tf